Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES—VOL. XXV. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1869. NEW SERIES—VOL. I. NO. 196.

THE CITY.

THIS EVENING'S NEWS.

Wanted.

A young man to carry a down-town route on the EXPRESS. A German preferred.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

What Is to Be Done About It?

It has already been stated in our columns that the present supply of coal in the market will not hold out more than about twenty days. Think of it. Only twenty days! But it is quite likely this estimate has been made with a purpose. The city consumes fully six million bushels per year, equal to an average consumption the year round of 120,000 bushels per week. But it is a well-known fact that the various manufactories in the city, including the Gas Company, consume about one-half of all that is used; these factories and all the public institutions have in their own yards their winter supply. The private consumption, in that case would not exceed 60,000 bushels per week. Here, again, another reduction is to be made. It is well known that our merchants, bankers, capitalists and other citizens in easy circumstances always lay up their supply of coal for family use in the spring, in sufficient quantities to last a year; and, as their families are generally large, they burn great amounts of coal, the supply for them must be equal to about one-third of the entire private consumption. Assuming this statement to be the fact, and we have no doubt it is, the total weekly demand from unsupplied consumers would be about 40,000 bushels. If then, there are 360,000 bushels in the market, as no doubt there are (about twenty days supply at full rates,) it will be seen that the supply is sufficient for nine weeks, or two full months, before the expiration of which we may confidently anticipate the usual winter supply; and there is no reason for creating a panic, or pushing the price to panic figures for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; the latter, as is always the case, being less able than any others to pay even the lowest prices.

Nevertheless the condition of the supply is such, and the uncertainty of the means for increasing the supply is such, as to demand a few moments of sober, serious consideration. We propose to ask a few questions and indulge in a few reflections. No good may result immediately. The same state of affairs has borne on this community with its terrible weight every winter for the last twenty years. Various propositions have been submitted, various methods broached, for securing a full supply in time; but there has been no good result. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and "nobody" has been very active in attending to it. How we are to go through the present winter is not one of the questions we design to ask at this time; for the simple reason that there is nothing to be done in that direction but trust to a rise in the river; or if that should not come, to buy as best we may at whatsoever prices we must. The questions now to be asked look to the future.

Are we to pursue for the next twenty-five years the same impolicy which has prevailed for the last twenty-five—the "hand-to-mouth" impolicy? Is there any reason in such a course?—any sense in it? Is it not the course of the lazy, the unreasoning, the foolishly blind? the careless, the inconsiderate, the blockhead? If so, why do we continue to follow in this same beaten path we have trod to our shame and injury for the last quarter of a century? Are we so forgetful, that when the time of need has passed, we lay aside all thought of providing for another time of need, certain to come? If so, then we had better elect a set of guardians to care for us, think for us, act for us, and if they should prove no better than we ourselves, then the question would demand serious consideration, whether we had not better remit ourselves back into a state of barbarism; where our wants would be but few, and they supplied by nature, without our care.

It has been proposed that the city authorities buy up and store away in the spring a sufficient supply for the next winter, so that those who are not able to buy in advance may be able to obtain supplies as they need them, at reasonable prices. But there are serious objections to such a course. It would only encourage that class of the community in greater neglect for the future in other respects, as well as a supply of coal—it would eventuate in leading the whole community to lean upon the city as a corporation to do that for them which they ought to do for themselves. But the greatest objection is in the fact that the city has no more right to become a dealer in coal than she has to engage as a merchant in the sale of dry goods, bread or old rags.

But, while the city has no right to enter into competition with the citizen as a trader, she has the undisputed and indisputable right, under her charter, to extend her aid, as a corporation, to such enterprises as will eventuate in good to the citizen; such enterprise as the citizen may not, by himself, be able to inaugurate and put in operation. There is an enterprise of this very character which the city has been asked to aid. One of the principal results of this enterprise, and a certain result too, would be the constant, uninterrupted and reasonably cheap supply of good coal at all seasons of the year. Another result would be the retention within our own State of not less than one million dollars per year, which now go to feed and fatten the citizens of another State, who never buy a dollar's worth of property from us; ... dollars would return to us for various supplies, ... never ... again. The Kentucky river improvement to which we refer will do more to open up the resources of the counties along the banks of that river, teeming as they are with exhaustless supplies of mineral and agricultural wealth, than any other enterprise yet mentioned, calling for five times the outlay. Yet the wise men in the Board of Aldermen have said that the city shall not thus, in a legitimate manner, lend her aid to a legitimate enterprise, whose first result would be of almost incalculable benefit to the citizen, whose second result would benefit the city as a corporation in a two-fold sense, and a constantly increasing ratio—a direct dividend upon the investment, and a much larger indirect dividend, resulting from the increase of tax receipts from the increased value of property, which would be itself a direct result of developing the resources of the country around us. These members of the Board of Aldermen were wise beyond that which was expected of them. They were not asked to subscribe the money, but to give the people an opportunity, in the chartered way, to say for themselves whether they would subscribe or not. This is a right which the people have a right to demand, and the time is coming when they will demand it.

We are not of those who ascribe unworthy motives to the Aldermen—such as being influenced by coal-dealers in this city or elsewhere. We are rather inclined to think they voted without proper consideration of the beneficial result. As this enterprise is specially designed to "promote the improvement of the city, the comfort, convenience and advantage of the inhabitants" (see city charter,) fully as much as any railroad, if not even more, our advice to the friends of the movement is, "try again." And if they fail on a second trial, "try again;" and if on a third, "try, try again;" and keep on trying till success is the result. "Constant dropping will wear away the hardest stone;" and the stone of opposition which stands in their way is not a diamond, nor granite, nor even "old red sandstone;" it can be worn away—it can be chipped away—it can be "blasted." Then at it again—slowly, steadily, all together, and with a vim.

Grand Ball.

The committees appointed by the different lodges of the Knights of Pythias met Tuesday night for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a grand inauguration ball. It was decided that the ball would be given Monday, December 20th, at Masonic Temple.

The Knights of Pythias is a benevolent organization, and is growing rapidly in our city. Some of our best citizens are members of the order, and the ball will doubtless be a grand success.

BRIEF MENTION.

Buildings in Progress.

The following buildings, public and private, now in progress, were noted during a short walk, and, as our readers desire to be posted on all such matters, we make brief mention of them here; may, at some future time, go more into detail:

The Sixth-ward school-house, concerning which there was so much talk in the School Board, and elsewhere, is progressing very rapidly. The masons are now engaged on the third story. The outward appearance of this new house is attractive, and its location such as will make it a pleasant resort for the young people of that ward.

The Broadway Baptist Church is looming up grandly, with its splendid stone front. The side walls are mostly finished and the roof on. Workmen are pushing forward as rapidly as possible, so as to have the whole enclosed before severe weather sets in.

The new lecture and Sunday school rooms for the Second Presbyterian Church, Dr. Stewart Robinson's, located on Second street, south of Broadway, will be finished and ready for use in two or three weeks. The building is two stories in hight, with an ornamental front of a light-colored stone. The walls are all up, except the stone front, and the roof ready to go on.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith is building a magnificent residence on the north side of Broadway, between Second and Third streets. It will soon be ready for occupancy. A notable feature to this building is the front, which is faced with the celebrated Milwaukee pressed brick. These brick are naturally of a cream color, and present a very handsome appearance.

The elegant mansion of Mr. S. S. Hamilton, on the south side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, will also be ready for occupancy in a few days; with its magnificent front of freestone, and its grand proportions, it will be one of the greatest ornaments to that portion of the city.

Mr. Hiram Smith has just completed a large and very handsome residence, on the west side of Fourth street, near Breckinridge. It is a plain brick, with stone corners, but a handsome and homelike residence.

Mr. John White is about putting the finishing touches to his mansion, on the east side of Fourth, but a few yards north of the last mentioned building. It has a magnificent front of freestone, and is one of the most noteworthy buildings in that aristocratic neighborhood.

On the west side of Fourth, just south of York, another very large and elegant residence is nearly completed for Mr. Thomas, of the hardware house of Anderson & Thomas. This building closes the last gap in the long square from York to Breckinridge, on the west side of Fourth.

Decidedly the greatest ornament and improvement on that square will be, when finished, the new Unitarian church—Rev. Mr. Heywood's, on the east side of Fourth, at the corner of York—to be called the "Church of the Messiah." The contractors are pushing the work ahead as rapidly as consistent. The whole building is cased in the same light-colored stone used in the front of Dr. Robinson's new church, and, with the very peculiar style of architecture adopted, will present one of the most attractive public buildings in the city. The back building, which will be used for lecture and Sunday-school rooms, pastor's office &c., two stories in hight, will in a few days be ready for the roof timbers. The walls of the church proper are also progressing rapidly, and it is hoped to have the whole covered in (unless it be the tower) before severe weather.

On the north side of Broadway, near Eighth, Mr. Netherland is putting the finishing touches to a large and elegant residence with a freestone front. When finished, it will be the finest in that part of the city.

The negro congregation—Rev. Willis Taylor's—worshipping at the corner of Fifth and York, have greatly enlarged their old church, adding some twenty feet to its length, the building in front, and have so modified and improved the appearance of the house as to make it quite respectable as a public building belonging to, and designed especially for the use of, the colored population.

Coming to Ninth street, another building of the same character gives evidence of prosperity among our African residents. Quinn's Chapel, on the north side of Walnut, just east of Ninth, has been enlarged by extending it in the rear, up stairs and down, at least twenty feet, with a recess behind for the pulpit. This congregation is very large, and it is said to be very prosperous and well managed.

The S. W. Agricultural Works, located between Eighth and Ninth, and extending through from Green to Grayson, have found it necessary to enlarge their borders. They have consequently built a two-story brick addition, about thirty feet wide and running through from street to street, on the west line of their premises, with an ell on Grayson street some thirty feet square. This ell is an additional smithy, while the larger addition is designed more particularly as a finishing-shop and ware-room.

As time permits and occasion serves, we shall not hesitate to give other notes by the way, making, as in this case, brief mention of improvements in progress—either in buildings or public work of any kind.

The Opera House.

The fame of the Parepa Rosa Troupe, and the desire to hear once more some good music, drew a crowded house last night. Trovatore, as an opera, is defective—the plot is weak and the incidents trivial, but in spite of these defects it is one of the most popular on the stage; not with one class of hearers only, but all classes. The reason for this fact is self-evident when the music has been heard. It lies in the large number of vocal gems thrown in by the composer—songs which take hold of the popular heart. The rendering of it by the troupe last night brought out into full view all the beauties in it. Mad. Parepa Rosa with that inimitable voice, just suited to the arias and scenas in which Leonore appears, endeared herself to the audience. Mrs. E. Seguin, as Azucena, rendered the part with rare excellence, her voice being a full rich contralto, of considerable power—well modulated, perfectly governed, and effective in energy or pathos as occasion required. Mr. Wm. Castle, the young tenor, as Manrico, gives large promise for the future—his voice being elegant, smooth, and well balanced, and possessed of all the power and volume necessary in his roles. Mr. Albert Laurence, as the Count di Luna, made an excellent impression, having a baritone voice of some richness, good power and volume, and large expression. The orchestra was large enough for the house and admirably managed by Carl Rosa, while the chorus was very effective.

To-night we are to have that delightful gipsy romance by Balfe, the Bohemian Girl—with a change of voices. Miss Rose Hesse will appear as Arline, Mr. Nerblom as Thaddeus, Mr. E. Seguin as Devilshoof, Mr. S. C. Campbell as Count Arnheim, Mr. Dasolla as Florestine, and Miss Fanny Stockton as the Gipsy Queen.

Arrival of Hogs.

Hogs here, hogs there, hogs everywhere—the streets are filled with them—the lanes are filled and the alleys. They are blocking up all the roads leading to the city, and will soon monopolize all the trains on the railroads. Only this morning a train arrived over the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad containing thirty-six cars, all filled. If droves can reach the pork-houses by no other route, they drive along the wharf. The slaughter at present is in the neighborhood of 70,000 head, and, to judge from appearances, one would suppose the inflow had only commenced.

Dr. O'Leary.

Another crowded house at Weisiger Hall, to hear Dr. O'Leary lecture. He will give another lecture this evening; subject—the heart, stomach, and liver; telling what to eat, when to eat, and how to eat. As everybody eats, of course the hall will be crowded to hear his views.

The Bell Ringers.

Next Wednesday evening Dec. 1st, the original Peak family, Swiss bell-ringers will give the first of four concerts in Weisiger Hall. The Peak Family are great favorites in this community, and it is only necessary to announce their coming to insure crowded houses during their stay.

Cincinnati Still Coming.

The Cincinnati papers grow furious when told that the manufacturers and business men of that city are removing to Louisville, in whole or in part, having at length become convinced of the superiority of location and facilities offered. Sometimes they fume and fret with chagrin; sometimes they affect to laugh, but it is plain the laugh is on the wrong side of the mouth. We have already chronicled the names of some who have arrived, and now we have to add that the great lock and safe factory of that city—Hall's—has established a branch house in this city, in the building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main. The branch will be under the superintendence of Mr. E. K. Hall, with Mr. George W. Jewell, of this city, as his assistant. A large stock of safes is now on hand, and workmen will be brought on at an early day.

Boat Building.

Time was when Louisville boat-yards were full of work, and the wharf constantly lined with new boats fitting out. Of late years the amount of this kind of work done here has been comparatively small, but it is pleasing to note that even this branch of industry is showing signs of revival. Several new boats have lately been sent out from port, and more will follow soon. There are now lying at the lower wharf, in various stages of progress, six new boats, taking on their machinery, putting on their upper works, and finishing up—making that part of the river front quite lively.

The Cotton Trade.

Immense quantities of cotton are now arriving in the city. Every freight train from the South comes crowded with the fleecy fiber, and the season has but lately set in. The greater part received is shipped directly East, but a good portion of it is sold in this market, and the sales are constantly increasing.

In a Dangerous Condition.

Mrs. Laffel, who fell into a cellar on Portland avenue, a few days since, is in a very dangerous condition, and her physician has but little hope of her life. When it is stated that she was very fleshy, weighing over two hundred pounds, it is not surprising to learn that her internal injuries are very severe. It is to be hoped she may recover.

A Hog's-head, not a Hhd

Some enterprising and perhaps impecunious fellow passed by the door of Wise's grocery and meat store, and, seeing a fresh hog's head hanging up by the door, took possession of it and walked away without so much as "thank you." He no doubt anticipates a feast of fat things at small cost.

Convalescent.

Mr. Robert Donovan, who fell from the bridge two or three weeks ago, is now out of all danger from his injuries, and is improving so rapidly that he hopes to be out on the street in a week, walking about. It will be some time, however, before he will be strong enough to return to his work.

Escaped.

A woman named Taylor, who was sent to the pest-house to be treated for small-pox, broke out of that institution before she was well, and made her escape. When last heard from she was seen in the vicinity of Middletown.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1869.

Ed Fahay and Jno. Anderson, drunk; fined $3 each.

Enos Barr vs. Ed Schetter, on a peace warrant; discharged at plaintiff's cost.

Thos. Mack and Chas. Murphy, drunk; fined $3 each and held in $100 for 30 days.

Bridget Sullivan and Mollie Ryan, lunacy; sent to Lexington.

Emma and Rosa Smith, stealing $20 from Salt Benton; held in $200 to answer.

ORDINANCE WARRANTS.

Sam. Roberts, W. Davis & Co., W. S. Anderson, R. Beach & Co., Jas. F. White, Morris Levy, Ab. Mendel, Richard Gurle; dismissed.

Wm. Denhart, J. M. Armstrong, Anderson Bros. & Co. and Bennett Bro. & Co.; fined $5 each.

☞ Several life-size painted photographs, or portraits, of some of our most prominent citizens on Exhibition at J. C. Elrod's old gallery, 139 Main street. Go and see them before they are delivered to their owners. They are very fine and cheap. no25d2

Dim Prospects for Sherman.

The New York Sun imagines that the nomination of Gen. Sherman at Louisville will not be adopted by either of the great parties, but that it will remain without any substantial consequences. When he came to Washington last spring he was prevailed upon to accept a present of a hundred and two thousand dollars, raised at General Grant's special request, from various citizens of New York and New England. His obligations toward Gen. Grant will keep him in the background for some time to come. Gen. Grant is understood by those who are in the way of seeing him intimately to cherish a deep desire for a re-election. This feeling will naturally grow stronger as the decisive year of 1872 approaches; and the influences which the President can always bring to bear will doubtless be exerted to secure for him the nomination of the Republican National Convention. As long as Gen. Grant is a candidate, Gen. Sherman cannot and will not enter the field; and when it is determined that the Republicans will not have Grant, it will be too late for Sherman to fish for their nomination; indeed, his relation to Grant would make it difficult for him to accept a nomination when Grant had failed to secure, though it should be unanimously tendered to him.

Besides, it is not now probable that in 1872 either party will adopt a military candidate. The experience of the Republicans with Grant has been such as to give them a distrust of shoulder-straps in civil office; and even if he should now forsake his follies and make a sensible and successful administration, he can hardly cover, either for himself or for other statesmen of military education, the confidence he has forfeited. And as for the Democrats, while there is nothing in General Sherman's antecedents, or in his political convictions, to forbid their taking him up, it is almost certain that they will be less inclined to run a military candidate in 1872 than they have ever been before.

From Livingstone.

At a late meeting of the London Royal Geographical Society, a long correspondence was read by the Secretary, chiefly of a geographical nature, describing the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The first was a note to Dr. Kirk from the doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract: "I have had no news from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have been all overflowing with kindness. I borrow this paper from Mohammed Bozarib, for I am up here without any. * * * I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 degrees to 12 degrees south, or nearly in the positions assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured, and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards, high, and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. * * * Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marenga must be added), then the Chambeze flows from the side into the center of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton." The next communication was a very fine despatch from Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the results of his labors. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the source of the Nile. The post-script to this despatch was: "Always something new from Africa—a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them; a whole district can stand a siege in them. The writings therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals."

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

ARISTOCRACY AT THE ALTAR.

Wedding of Two Daughters of the Duke of Abercorn in Westminster Abbey.

Princes, Statesmen, Divines—Gorgeous Toilets—Stupendous Presents.

AN OLD ENGLISH STUNNER.

[From the London Herald, Nov. 9.]

The union of the Lady Maud Evelyn and the Lady Albertha Frances Anne Hamilton to the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, was yesterday celebrated in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of princes of the blood, great statesmen, prominent divines, ladies whose names are as household words in Belgravia, leaders of fashion and leaders of thought, with a state becoming the nuptials of the daughters of the Duke of Abercorn. It is not long since the very notion of marying in Westminster Abbey never entered the head of anybody except on those rare occasions when a dweller in Dean's yard entered the holy state; but now the abbey bids fair to supersede St. George's, Hanover square, or St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, as the church for the celebration of matrimony among the *haut ton;* and soon we expect that to be married elsewhere than in the collegiate church of St. Peter with choral service will be reckoned unworthy of the dignity of fashionable brides. Yesterday long before 11 o'clock a crowd that was ultimately numbered by thousands began to assemble near the old abbey probably in the hope that the nave would have been thrown open to all comers. But disappointed in this respect, for the entire space was reserved for friends or dependents of the ducal family, the crowd consoled itself by taking up the best position for seeing the carriages that soon drove up. A large detatchment of the A division, under Mr. Denning, inspector at the House of Commons, kept the roadway clear, and had quite enough to do, for the people stretched ten deep from the corner of Great George street, on both sides of Broad Sanctuary, as far as Death's yard, by the cloister gate in which the distinguished persons invited to witness the actual ceremony forbid access to the choir. In the abbey barriers extended the whole length of the nave, and by these pressed several hundred persons who took their places early and held them resolutely. In the choir every ticket holder found his place readily, for each seat was distinguished by a printed card bearing the name of its occupant. By a few minutes after 11 o'clock every place was filled, among those present being Earl Granville, Mr. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, and the two sons of the Nawab Nizam.

A ten minutes after the hour the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the great west entrance in semi-state carriages, the servants wearing their scarlet liveries, and were conducted along the nave to throne chairs placed for their accommodation under the lantern at the foot of an inclined platform that led from the Eastern over the steps of the presbytery to the altar. On the platform, which, as well as the whole of the sacrarium, was carpeted with scarlet cloth, there stood the Sub-dean, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D. D., the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell (who was to perform the ceremony), the Rev. Precentor Flood Jones, and the whole of the minor canons in residence, with the choir, numbering about thirty voices. Half-past eleven was the time fixed for the ceremony, and in the short time that elapsed before the bell chimed the half hour there was an opportunity for criticism or admiration of the exceedingly expensive toilets that were worn by the ladies in the choir stalls.

The Princess of Wales, who looked somewhat worn and anxious, was dressed in a silk of the new shape of magenta, and wore a white bonnet with magenta trimmings.

The Duchess of Abercorn wore a magnificent gris perle satin antique, with broad plis of greuat Lyons velvet and gris perle fringe, with watteau trimming to correspond.

The Duchess of Manchester had a beautiful dress of green silk, with upper skirt and body of green velvet trimmed with sable. Among the other toilets, one in salmon color, one in lavender, one in French gray corded with crimson, one in light and one in dark blue, and one in mauve, over which was worn a gold embroidered shawl, attracted most attention; but there were many others equally pleasing if somewhat less striking.

Punctually to a minute the brides arrived at the great west door, and the Lady Maud, on alighting from the carriage, took the arm of her father, while the Lady Albertha leaned upon her brother, the Marquis of Hamilton.

The brides were attired in the richest white satin, with flounces of the most magnificent Brussels point lace, made specially for this occasion. The corsages were trimmed with narrow point lace to match and orange blossoms. The headdresses were wreaths of orange blossom and magnificent squares of Brussels point lace, made specially for the occasion, both dresses being exactly the same. The bridesmaids of the Lady Maud wore white and pink, and the bridesmaids of the Lady Albertha white and blue tolleta glace, two on each side having bonnets and the younger ones hats of velvet, trimmed with marabout feathers. The names of the young ladies who gracefully perform the office dear to all unmarried damsels are—Lady Georgiana Hamilton (sister of the bride), Ladies Annie, Sarah and Georgiana Churchill (sisters of the Marquis of Blandford and daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,) Ladies Beatrice and Katharine Lampton (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Durham), Ladies Florence and Beatrice Anson (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield), Lady Emily Fitzmaurice (sister of the Marquis of Lansdowne), Ladies Victoria and Albertha Edgcumbe (daughters of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe), and Miss Winifred Howard (cousin of the Marquis of Lansdowne).

As the bridal party passed along the nave and the choir to the bottom of the platform, to which the clergy and choir advanced, Mr. Turle, who presided at the organ of forty stops, performed an appropriate voluntary, and then the bridegrooms took their places by the side of their respective brides, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Maud taking the north, and the Marquis of Blandford and Lady Albertha the south side. The best men stood behind the bridesmaid and the Duke of Abercorn on the left side of the happy couples. In a low voice, which, however, cleared as he proceeded, the Rev. Lord W. Russell commenced the office of matrimony, and just as he reached the formula of betrothal the sky, which early in the morning had poured with rain and on the arrival of the bridal party looked exceedingly gloomy, suddenly brightened, and the sun beamed in as if in promise of an unclouded future for the daughters of the popular nobleman, who, in his capacity as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, won the hearts of the people of the sister island as no Viceroy since Lord Eglinton's day has done. The authorities of the abbey would appear to have some power of turning on sunshine at critical moments, as one may fancy, who remembers the funeral of Lord Palmerston, and how the sun burst out just as the coffin was being lowered into the vault—perhaps a *malapropos*, but certainly an inevitable reminiscence. The Duke of Abercorn gave away both the brides, and when the solemn words had been spoken, and the troth of "either to other" had been plighted, both psalms were sung to a single chant in E by Mr. Turle, and the bridal party, with the most distinguished of the wedding guests, followed the clergy and choir to the altar steps, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford knelt at the north and south of the opening of the altar rails. The reverend the Precentor now intoned the versicles, and the choir sung the responses, and before the address on the duty of husbands and wives was read, the choir sung, to a very sweet setting, by Mr. Turle, the following wedding hymn, written by the Rev. S. Flood Jones:

Father of Life, confessing
Thy majesty and power,
We seek Thy gracious blessing
To greet the bridal hour.
The troth in Eden plighted
The wedded here renew;
May they in Thee united
Till death be pure and true.

Jesus, Redeemer, hear us,
Still be the wedding guest;
Thy gentle presence near us
Makes common things more blest;
E'en care shall be a learning
Of blessedness divine,
If Thou wilt be turning
The water into wine.

Spirit of Love, descending
Impart Thy joy and peace,
These hopes together blending,
Bless with Thine own increase—
Athwart the roughen'd ocean,
Or on the peaceful tide,
Thy breath through each emotion
Their heavenward course shall guide.

The Church, Thy bride, hath given
Her blessing on the vow,
O! ratify from heaven
Her benison below;
Bless Father, Son, and Spirit,
The union here begun,
That in the life eternal
It may be ever one. Amen.

The address concluding the service, that begins "Dearly beloved" and ends with "amazement," having been read, the blessing was pronounced, and the choir and clergy leading the way the brides and bridegrooms, with their relatives and friends, proceeded to the Chapter House, while Mr. Turle played the march from the overture to Handel's Occasional Oratorio, and in that old parliament house of England signed the register attesting the union, and among the signatures of the witnesses appears that of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bells of the abbey rang out merrily, and as the brides drove away there was much enthusiasm, the Prince and Princess of Wales being also loudly cheered.

The breakfast was given at the Chesterfield House, Mayfair, the town residence of the Duke of Abercorn. The Prince of Wales proposed the "healths of the brides and bridegrooms," and wished them all success and happiness. Among those who were present we noticed their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess Christian, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess of Saxe Weimar, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, the Countess of Mountcharles, the Earl and of Bective and the Ladies Taylour (2), the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl Granville, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Coventry, Mr. Cockerell, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, Sir Ivor and Lady Guest, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Carington, Lord Albert Leveson Gower, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Feversham, Lord and Lady George Paget, Lady Milford, Lady Cecilia Bingham, Lord George Hamilton, Colonel and the Baroness North, Lady Holland, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, Lord and Lady Alfred Churchill, Lord and Lady Cosmo Russell, Lady A Russell, Sir William and Lady Knollys and the Misses Knollys (2), Lord and Lady Lyveden, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield, Capt. and the Hon Mrs. Kinnaird, Col. and Mrs. Foley, Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Col. and the Hon Mrs Strange Jocelyn, Capt. Clive and Miss Clive, Mr. Corry, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr George Russell and Mr. and Mrs King, Mr. Guest, Mr. Wombell, Mr Russell, Dr. Gream, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Canon Nepean, Dr. Quin, Hon. Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. and Miss Charles Forbes, &c

Early in the afternoon the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne left town for Bowood.

The traveling dress of the bride was of rich azure blue Irish poplin, trimmed *en tablier*, with white knotted fringe and fine narrow Irish guipure lace; and corsage and jacket to correspond. At the same time the Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford took their departure for Blenheim House, Woodstock, the bride wearing a costume of rich pearl gray Irish poplin, with several small volants, each volant edged with cerise poult de soie, panier and sash to correspond; the corsage and jacket also trimmed with cerise. Both these dresses, as well as the bridal costumes and the dress of the Duchess of Abercorn, were prepared in Grafton street, Dublin, which city furnished the entire trusseaux, which included some fine specimens of Irish guipure lace

The presents, which were of wondrous richness and value, were as follows: From her Majesty the Queen, a pendant gold locket, with portrait in relief of his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, set in brilliants, pearls and coral. From their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a pair of gold bracelets, of elegant design, set in diamonds; also, a magnificent pair of engraved glass jugs, with gold mountings. From their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, a ... fully engraved china casket. From the Duke of Marlborough, a grand tiara, of elegant design, of diamonds; also pearls, brilliants and gold locket. From the Marquis of Bute, a splendid pendant gold locket, studded with rare lustrous brilliants; in the center of a cross of amethysts; also splendid bracelet. From the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, a unique gold bracelet. From the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, a gold necklet, with onyx pendant; also a *recherche* portrait album, bound in mother-of-pearl and studded with malachite. From the Earl and Countess of Home, choice gold bracelets set in turquoise. From the Marquis of Lansdowne, a magnificent gold armlet. From the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, elegant earrings of oriental design, set in pearls. From the Duke of Abercorn, sets of pearl necklaces, with diamond clasps, and pearl and diamond earrings. From Lord Skelmersdale, toilet glass, with monogram gilt frame. From Lord Strathnairn, pair of elegant three branch candlesticks. From the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, a gilt and china timepiece. From the Earl and Countess of Portarlington, a splendid album. From his Excellency the French Ambassador, a choice fan. From the Dowager Lady Morton, an elegant toilet glass. From the Countess Grey, a pair of gilt candlesticks. From the Earl of Roseberry, a massive silver candlestick in relief; from the Speaker of the House of Commons, an elegant cross pendant; from the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, pair of beautiful china candlesticks from the Earl and Countess of Verulam, choice barometers with monogram frames; from the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, a transparent dial; from Lady Cosmo Russell, gilt inkstand, nautilus design; from Lord Claud Hamilton, massive silver cast; from Lady C. Russell, silver bouquet holders of filagree work; from Ladies R. and F. Churchill, beautiful blotting case; from Sir Ivor and Lady Guest, choice diamond earrings From Admiral John Gordon, gold necklet, pearls, turquois, and emerald. From Mlle. R Musurus, a splendidly embroidered needlework cushion. From the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, a choice Indian dish in silver. From Captains Whitmore and Wombwell, an elegant liqueur service in choice engraved glass. From Lord Jocelyn, a silver casket. From Hon. Mrs. J. Yorke, elegant gilt inkstand. From the Ladies E. and C. Cornwallis, a rare china dish; and from many others, which space will not permit us to catalogue.

☞ A Grand Rapids (Mich.) young man, by marrying a widow of forty-four, is father and grandfather at the early age of twenty-three. Daughters nearly as old as himself—grandchildren that will be of age almost before he knows it, and such an excellent wife that so long as he lives he will never want for the care of a mother.

☞ John Hastings, Indiana lunatic, is wandering about the streets of Cincinnati hatless, coatless and wearing a tin cravat.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

The Other Side of the Methodist Book Concern Story.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Book Committee have been in session in this city fourteen days, and the Sub Committee six weeks. Many prominent paper dealers of the city were called before the committees. They testified that they would have sold paper at less rates than were paid by the Book Concern's agents, and one firm declared that they had sold the Concern $175,000 worth of paper, on which they had paid a commission of 2½ to 7 per cent. to the young man, who is a relative of one of the managers.

The good old man, Dr. Porter, says that his son did sell to Mr. Goodenough, as the agent of the concern, large supplies of paper, and that, to test the price, the doctor used frequently to inquire in Philadelphia and Boston, when he was called to those places on business, the value of certain qualities which he carried with him, and he found no substantial difference in price, but thought he was buying as low as any of his neighbors. This opinion is not very valuable, the doctor not being an expert, and the Philadelphia and Boston houses not expecting to sell to him.

Mr. Hoffman, the binder, who is said to be implicated in $20,000, declares his innocence before God, and says that he could, if the books were in his possession, show his entire innocence. It is simple justice to say that his deficiencies have been arrived at by finding where he took the property of the concern and sold it.

The committee have passed a supplimentary resolution which will, it is supposed, restrain the evil passions of human nature, and particularly of those of the Book Concern. It enlarges in general terms on the necessity of being careful in business, and does not desire any further purchases to be made on commission.

But the committee have done nothing really to prevent a repetition of the late offenses; they ask for no bonds from the managers; they propose no periodical inspection of their books by any one really competent and disinterested, and able to take enough time to do the work thoroughly; and they do not think that the choice of these persons should be made from among laymen trained to business.

Spain Recruiting in New York.

[From the New York Sun.]

El Cronista's incipient naval expedition of one steam corvette brought more than a mere bearer of important dispatches affecting the relations of the two Governments. With the last mail steamship's advices from Havana came the announcement that the Spanish Government had enlisted in this country a number of men, who were to serve as *cañoneros* under the Spanish flag in Cuba. The fact that such men have been enlisted is confirmed. They number about one hundred and fifty, and are divided into five parts. The most of them are foreigners who speak the Spanish language. One rendezvous is on the Third avenue, near Fourteenth street, in a domicile kept by a Spaniard; another is on West street; a third on Catharine street, and the other two on the east side of the lower part of the city. The most of the recruits came from the West. A few Italians, who have been led to believe that the Spanish cause will be ultimately successful, and then they will be rewarded far above anything they could realize by organ-grinding. It is proposed to ship the men on the Pizarro as a receiving ship, and the plan was then to transfer them to the fleet of gunboats as they might be needed; by the seizure of the latter and the determination of the authorities to litigate their case, this plan will be frustrated. But it was reported last night that the Pizarro would receive the recruits to-day. On the Pizarro there are already a number of officers brought hither to take command of these men and of the new gunboats. But in the turn matters are taking they will probably all be required to fight on one ship, or look elsewhere for vessels.

The Suez Canal—Whom will it Benefit?

[N. Y. World.]

Not the United States, nor any part of the American continent. Our Pacific coast faces the eastern shores of Asia, which may be reached from San Francisco by a shorter voyage, across a safe, tranquil ocean, than is requisite for reaching them from the ports of the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. We have never shared the expectation of some enthusiasts that any considerable portion of the commerce of Asia will come across the American continent by the Pacific Railroad, although the Valley of the Mississippi may be partially supplied with Asiatic products by that route. It might easily be demonstrated by figures, if this were the proper place for such a demonstration, that nothing would be saved in the cost of freights between Asia and our Atlantic ports by using the Suez Canal. A ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien would bring us nearer to Calcutta, but the cost of its construction would be so heavy, and the tolls necessarily so high, that it is doubtful whether it would have much effect in cheapening the voyage. Whether the Darien Canal is ever constructed or not, and whether the Pacific Railroad ever does a large Asiatic business or not, it is equally demonstrable that the Suez Canal will never be the route of American commerce with Asia.

The Man With the Diamond.

There may be seen daily on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a man clad in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent ... upon his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry, and not even Liebig knew it better. His occupation is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol, and the next day each of them will represent the name of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket on his arm. Five pounds of Iceland moss are first weighed out to him. To raw liquor this imparts a degree of smoothness, of oleaginousness, that give to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is best matured. An astringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of an inkstand, is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. These things are the staples of his art, and the mixer buys them at different places. Chemistry alone discovers the cheat. Among drinkers the question is asked with alarm, "Have we Bourbon among us?"

A Respectable Thief Succumbs.

The Kennebec (Me.) Journal says that in January last Captain Hiram Marr, a fisherman residing at Southport, started from his home to cross the bay to Georgetown. While making the trip in his sail-boat Captain Marr was lost, but his body was not found, though the shores were searched for many days. Some months subsequent the widow of Captain Marr applied to a person, whose name is not given, for the payment of a promissory note of $50, which Captain Marr had against him at the time he was drowned. The debtor averred he had paid the note, and refused to acknowledge that he was indebted to the estate of the deceased. As the note itself was in the pocket of Captain Marr when he was lost, no conclusive evidence could be produced that it had not been paid. But during the heavy gale of last September, the body of Captain Marr was washed ashore at Long Beach, and in the clothing was found a wallet containing, in nearly perfect preservation, the note for $50, the payment of which had been refused. The maker of the note could no longer evade paying it, nor did he seem disposed to, after the body of deceased seemed to have risen from its burial place on purpose to demand it.

☞ A writer in the London Times says that the Russian serfs are lapsing into a condition of "idleness, drunkenness, and crime." Now that there are none to flog them "fully one-third have become paupers."

☞ The citizens of Spencer county, Ind., talk of erecting a monument over the neglected grave of Abraham Lincoln's mother.

FRANZ JOSEPH.

Royalty Receives a Roaring Reception at Constantinople—The Sultan Embraces Franz.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

The spectacle of the *entree* of the Emperor was very fine. All of the steamers were dressed out in flags of every hue and size, while the Sultanawich only had on her mainmasthead the imperial colors of Austria, and on the two others the standard of the Padishah. So soon as the Emperor entered the mouth of the Bosphorus and passed by the famous "Cyanean Rocks," the main batteries opened a running fire of cannon. This roared terribly and was re-echoed around near among the cliffs and valleys of the Bosphorus. No such cannonade had been heard among the diplomats of Buyukdere and Therapia since the salutes of the allied naval forces of England, France, Turkey and Italy on their way out to attack Sebastopol. All the merchant ships at anchor were more or less decorated with flags, and, as the weather was very fine, his Imperial Majesty could not but have been much pleased with the kindly welcome offered him by every one.

The Emperor, in full Austrian uniform, sat on the bridge of the paddle boxes, surrounded by a large suite of Turks, Austrians and Hungarians. Among the latter was Count Andrassi, once the agent of Kossuth and an officer of Gorgey's army. He was burned in effigy in Pesth after the fall of the civil war in Hungary, and for some years did not venture to return to his own home. He remained at large an exile in Paris and London, until the amnesty of the Emperor allowed him to return to his estates. But all things have an end, and even revolutions are forgotten in the bitter and more fearful times which succeed them. Even the greatest rebels regain their "lost estate," and become faithful subjects or citizens. Such has been the lot of Count Andrassi, now President of the Hungarian Diet and the brave companion of the Emperor Francis Joseph. This is the more remarkable, as it is understood that he is said to come here as a return visit of the Sultan to Pesth in 1867, when all of the magnates turned out to compliment him for the valuable protection offered to Kossuth and his *confreres*, who sought a shelter from the vindictive arms of Austria and Russia after being compelled to fly from Hungary.

As soon as the Sultanwich cast anchor before the Sultan's palace, the Sultan drew alongside of her in one of his finest state bayes. They embraced each other as brothers, such being the custom of those sovereigns, who have been placed over the people by direct divine interposition. Then, leaving the yacht, preceded by all the suite of the Emperor, the two sovereigns were rowed ashore to the palace. The ships of war again belched forth volumes of smoke and put the thunders of the sky to blush by this uproar. The troops everywhere cheered, and so did the motley assemblies in the escorting steamers. Later in the day the Emperor made a short excursion in the harbor and along near the valley of Stamboul in a small steamer of war, and returned in time to dine with the Sultan. To-day, as the latter went to mosque, at noon, the gala was even more splendid than that during the visit of the Empress of France.

The local papers make considerable noise over the visit of the Emperor, and seem to attach to it an object of a political character. However, he will proceed hence to Greece and Jerusalem before going down into Egypt, where he has been frequently invited by Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy. Some suppose that the course of events has laid the destinies of Austria and Italy more or less together; that the Panslavism of Russia threatens both empires alike, and an entente between the two sovereigns has become a necessity. As a theme for an argument this is not far from correct. But as governments have no hearts, though great heads in abundance, to imagine any other than calculating or friendly alliance between the two sovereigns and people, so distinct are these in nature, religion, and even habits, than others of mutual protection against a common enemy, is preposterous. Both may now be considered as Eastern empires, full of varied elements of discord and disunion, all growing out of the several nationalities, and even different religions, which, when least expected, may indulge in dreams of independence and separation from the parent stock.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Churches and Church Officers of France.

[From the New York World.]

There is no country in Europe wherein religion "of all kinds" is so carefully and impartially cherished and maintained by the state as it is in France. The Roman Catholic Church is *the* church of the government, of course, and it gets much the largest share of the public money paid for religious purposes (which is only natural, seeing that its members exceed in numbers those of all the other churches more than thirty-fold), but the state also supports, with equal ..., the Protestant Church and the Jewish ..., and would doubtless vote an appropriation for the Mohammedan Church or the Confucian Church, should either be established in France. The population of the empire consists of 36,300,664 Roman Catholics, whose clergy receive pay from the State amounting to 46,819,9.6 francs, or about $10,000,000; 1,591,250 Protestants, who ... receive 1,495,163 francs, or about $298,...; and 158,994 Jews, whose rabbis receive ...,000 francs, or $1... There are also 17,000 members of other sects and beliefs, who receive nothing from the government. These are no official figures; but the Protestants themselves say that they number 2,000,000 souls, there being 1,300,000 in the Reformed Church and 700,000 Lutherans. The whole ... of the Roman Catholic clergy is about $10,000,000, and that of the Protestant ministers is about $7,0,000. There are 17 archbishops and 69 bishops of the Catholic Church. The pay of the Archbishop of Paris is $10,000; each of the other archbishops has $4,000, and the bishops have only $3,000 each. It is a considerably better thing, it appears, to be the minister of a fashionable church in New York than an archbishop in France. Six of the archbishops, however, get an extra allowance of $2,000 on account of their being cardinals, and, as they are also *ex officio* senators, they get a further sum of $6,00 in this capacity. There are 192 vicar-general, whose pay is from $300 to $500 a year, 723 canons, with salaries ranging from $320 to $440, 3,531 cures, with income from $240 to $320; and 31,569 curates, whose stipends are from $180 to $240. It is easy enough to see, from these figures, how very much cheaper is a celibate than a married clergy. The Jewish priesthood paid by the State consists of 10 high rabbis with salaries ranging from $.00 to $1,200; 66 rabbis, at from $160 to $300; and 64 precentors, who receive stipends of from $100 to $400 each.

A Queer Wedding.

Rev. D., a Methodist minister, stationed at Mardville, some years ago, one evening received a note stating that a couple living in the suburbs of the city desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony, and requested his services at nine o'clock the next morning. At the proper time he went to the house designated and entered. He inquired of a young lady, who was busy washing dishes, if there was a couple there wishing to be married. "I am the lady," said she, blushing; "John will be in in a moment." The minister was surprised to see no preparations and stepped to the door to view the surroundings. Two men were hard at work grinding scythes in the yard, and another, who proved to be John, was tending a cow and calf in the barnyard. The young lady came to the door pretty soon and shouted, "John, John, hurry up, the preacher's here." John leaped the fence and rushed to the house, the girl wiped her hands on her apron, and, after joining hands, said they were ready. The minister proceeded and had just got through questioning the young man when the old lady rushed into the room, shouting, "John, John, you didn't turned the cow away from that calf." John let go his sweetheart's hand instantly, and rushed to the barnyard, put the old cow through the bars, and returned to the house and again took his position, when the balance of the ceremony was gone through with. The minister went on his way, John went to the hay field and the lady resumed her dish-washing.—[New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Nov. 18

DAILY EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED BY THE
EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

— OFFICE —
No. 112 JEFFERSON STREET.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, by mail..........$8 00
One copy, six months, by mail..........4 50
One copy, three months, by mail..........2 25
One copy, one month, by mail..........75

☞ PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Delivered in the city, 15 cents per week payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2 cents per copy.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

THE CITY.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

A MISERABLE GIRL.

The Fall of Sweet Sixteen—A Sad Tale of Seduction and Ruin.

A man and a woman were presented before the Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of [illegible]. Their names were Joshua Curry and [illegible]. The arrest was occasioned by the [illegible] conduct of the man the night previous [illegible] on Lafayette street. But it is not that which occasions the mention of the case in these columns. There is a melancholy story of crime and degradation connected with the woman. Curry is a married man and has a family in Tippecanoe, Indiana, but seduced [illegible] and brought her to this city, where he placed her in a house of ill-fame. It seems from what we can learn of the matter that the two lived in the same neighborhood, near Tippecanoe; that their parents were near neighbors, and that [illegible] were playmates together in childhood. [illegible] was the elder by ten years [illegible], and when he grew up to be a man was [illegible]. [illegible] lost her parents and became an orphan when quite young, and was raised in the family of her uncle. She is now not more than sixteen years of age, of pretty form and [illegible] of [illegible] prepossessing.

[illegible] some time after his marriage, [illegible] acquaintance with her, and [illegible] of her uncle, persisted [illegible] all intercourse [illegible] to school. [illegible] Curry, [illegible] the [illegible] to this city [illegible] a house [illegible] street [illegible] in a brothel [illegible]. The police found [illegible] the [illegible]. The woman of the house [illegible] the proprietors [illegible] woman [illegible] appeared [illegible] as a witness in the case. She [illegible] and [illegible] in all the [illegible] which make woman attractive and [illegible] when the court [illegible] was raised [illegible] that was terribly loathsome, with cheek and sunken lips, swollen, and intemperance stamped on every feature. He told how he had first come [illegible] her [illegible] to take the girl [illegible] her [illegible] from the path of purity and the [illegible] of a poor, degraded and heart-broken creature. Had one of the philanthropists of our city who are at present seeking to establish a home for such creatures been there and heard this vile woman tell the tale of the fall of that girl, they would have been inspired with fresh zeal for the prosecution of their work. The [illegible] which the court administered was scathing, though by no means unjust. Passing on the conduct of the man in severe terms, he [illegible] that the bringing of the girl into the city, after accomplishing her ruin, and foisting her upon the community, though not punishable under the statute, was, nevertheless, a crime. There was an unwritten law of society against it. It was an infringement of the rights of society which it is the intention of the law to protect. He ordered the girl to be sent to St. Xavier's Institute, and the man was held in five hundred dollars to be of good behavior for twelve months. Not being able to give bail he was sent to the Work-house, where, to [illegible] the community, he observ[illegible] to remain till the full twelve months have expired.

THE PORK-HOUSE HORROR.

Death of Another Victim.

In yesterday's issue we gave the full particulars of the distressing accident at the pork-house of O. W. Thomas & Co., on East Main street, by which Dennis Quinan was scalded to death and Edward Welsh fatally injured. Quinan was horribly scalded, and death soon came to relieve him. Welsh, though badly scalded, managed to keep his head above the boiling fluid, and but for the fact that he inhaled the steam, might have recovered. After the accident he was conveyed to his home on Main street between Preston and Jackson, where every effort was made by the physicians to save his life, but without avail, and, after suffering untold agony, he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and one small child in very moderate circumstances. His employer, Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., as in the case of Quinan, very generously offered to defray the funeral expenses, which offer was gratefully accepted by the afflicted widow. He will be buried to-day from St. Michael's Church, Brook street.

Coroner Shallcross held an inquest upon the unfortunate men yesterday, the result of which we give below:

INQUEST No. 2[illegible]—Held at the residence of Dennis Quinan, on [illegible] street, No. 474, upon the body of Dennis Quinan, aged [illegible]-five years. Verdict of the jury—That he came to his death by an accidental scalding, as will be seen by the evidence.

E. A. SHALLCROSS,
Coroner of Jefferson county.

INQUEST No. 21[illegible]—Held at No. 156 East Main street, upon the body of Edward Welsh, aged [illegible]. Verdict of the jury—That the said Edward Welsh came to his death by an accidental scalding, as will be seen by the evidence.

E. A. SHALLCROSS,
Coroner of Jefferson county.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Tries to Kill Himself with Chloroform.

Yesterday morning, in the stable of W. S. Jacobs, at the corner of Spring and Maple streets, Jeffersonville, John Miller, a German, aged about fifty-five years, was found in a stupor from the effects of chloroform. He was [illegible] to [illegible] him. When discovered he was in a deep stupor, and the chloroform which he had evidently taken was fast doing the fatal work for which it had been intended. Dr. C. R. McBride was immediately sent for, and, after working with the intended suicide for three hours, administering antidotes and other proper relief, so far restored him to consciousness that it is believed he will recover. Miller is said to have wealthy relations in Germany, but is himself a poor laborer. Previous to attempting self-murder he expressed a determination, if he should get out of employment, to kill himself. Upon being restored to consciousness he regretted that the [illegible] stuff was not strong enough to kill him.

Death of Capt. Locke.

Capt. Locke, a well-known Memphian, and formerly connected with the house of W. H. Pa[illegible] & [illegible], of this city, died on Monday of that most loathsome disease, small-pox. Captain Locke was a most genial gentleman, and during his residence in our city made many warm friends, and his untimely demise will be deeply regretted.

A SINGULAR FRENZY.

A Man Who is Always Fleeing from Invisible Pursuers—He is Chased through the Woods at Night, and Attempts Suicide to Escape Them.

There was a singular case of lunacy developed in the City Court yesterday. A man named John Young was tried and adjudged a lunatic, and ordered to be sent to the asylum at Lexington. Young is a German, about thirty-five years old, and is unable to converse intelligibly in English. In his native tongue, however, he tells a very straight story of how he is pursued by some persons who are always seeking to arrest him. He says that he came to this city from Cincinnati a few days ago seeking employment. He put up at a tavern on Market street, but during that night some men came there after him and wanted to arrest him; that he was asleep at the time, but jumped out of bed, put on his clothes and ran away, but that they took after him. He ran up to Preston street, and then out that street toward the country, hoping to hide from them in the woods, for they were in hot pursuit. The poor fellow, under this strange illusion, must have run many miles in great terror on that dark night, for he was found next day at the farm of Mr. Bell, which is twelve or thirteen miles distant from the city. But to continue his tale (for he told it all rationally and coherently): He says that when he came to the railroad he took down it in hopes of eluding the officers who were after him, but, along the railroad, he says, there were men lying on each side of the track who would reach up and grab at his legs as he ran. Finally he came to an old cabin by the road which was not occupied and he hid in this till morning when he got away. But not long after sunrise, as he was going through a field, he espied the men again coming after him. He said two hid in the fence corner, while the other two went around to head him. He says that he ran and jumped into a deep ditch of mud, so that they could not get to him, but that they were trying to punch him out with long poles, when he came to the conclusion that rather than be taken and put in jail, for he never committed any crime, he would cut his own throat. This he attempted, he says, but the knife was so dull that he changed his notion.

This was the whole of the poor fellow's story. He was found on the farm of Mr. Bell, as before stated, acting wildly and with the gash on his throat, and the neighbors, believing him a madman and a dangerous character, arrested him and brought him to the city, where they turned him over to the authorities.

That the man is crazy there is no doubt; but the cause of the very strange hallucination under which he suffers is a great mystery, and will doubtless remain so till all mysteries shall cease. Perhaps the concealment of some dreadful deed has cost the man his mind. That he is continually harassed by the idea that the officers of the law are after him, when it is known that there is nothing of the kind in reality, is indeed strange. There can be a dozen plausible conjectures, and perhaps any one of them would do the unfortunate man injustice. If he has committed some terrible deed, it has been most terribly avenged already, for the man has suffered a death of terror. He will be taken to Lexington, by officer Adams, to-day, where he will come under the care of those who can

"Minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart."

MILTON T. CORCORAN.

Arrest of his Supposed Murderer.

On Monday night, November 8, 1869, Milton T. Corcoran, a young man well-known in this city, and who was a brakesman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was most cowardly assassinated by some unknown person at Bacon Creek, about sixty-six miles from this city. The train had stopped there to take on wood. Just as it [illegible] a [illegible], some of the employes heard a pistol shot, and going back found young Corcoran lying dead in the car. He had been shot in the temple and killed instantly. By this time the train had got under full headway. It was immediately stopped, however, and run back to the wood-pile, but no trace of any one could be found. It was after dark at that time, and of course no clue for the persons on the train to attempt a protracted search for the assassin.

From the testimony before the Coroner's jury it appears that Corcoran had told one of his associates a few days previous that he had had a difficulty with a man, at the place where the killing occurred, who had been in the habit of setting up the brakes and otherwise annoying the employes wherever the train stopped there. The train boy testified that he observed a shabby-looking man standing at the wood-pile, but did not see him shoot.

The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the detectives but the affair remained wrapped in mystery until a few days ago when a clew to the perpetrators was obtained, and on Tuesday afternoon officers Shadburn, Bligh and Booker, of this city, assisted by Marshal Fitzpatrick, of Munfordville, arrested a young man about eighteen years old, named Frank Ke[illegible], who lives at Bacon Creek. He was placed in jail at Munfordville, and will have an examining trial to-day. The evidence, which is wholly circumstantial, points strongly to him as the guilty party. He is the youngest of four brothers who, with their father, reside at Bacon Creek. The reputation of the family is not the best, in fact, it is alleged that both father and sons are regarded as desperate men.

Col. Phil. Lee, of this city, has been retained to conduct the prosecution.

KILLING OF J. H. WEST.

Another Account of the Affair.

We have already published a statement of the killing of James H. West, a stock-drover from Madison county, Kentucky, near Lexington, Mississippi. A correspondent, writing from that place, under date of November 18th, says:

By request of the citizens of Lexington, Mississippi, I write you a brief account of the facts relating to the murder of a citizen of Madison county, Kentucky, who left home some weeks since [illegible] drove of mules for this market.

The name of the deceased was James H. West, [illegible] near Richmond or Kirksville, in Madison county, Kentucky. He stopped a few days at Lexington, [illegible] market [illegible], left [illegible] of Jackson, [illegible] to [illegible] their stock and sell them [illegible] started for Chalmette [illegible] of Tallahatchie county. Mississippi. Before leaving Lexington, a man calling himself Moore [illegible] to hire [illegible] the citizens, and no one would give his story. In a few days the body of West was found, and these suspicions being [illegible], Moore was arrested and lodged in jail. Jackson is missing, and is supposed to have been murdered by this [illegible]. [illegible] Jackson was from, whether from Kentucky or Tennessee. The friends of West have been telegraphed to, and when they arrive will take charge of his remains.

The above are as near the facts as can be ascertained of this most [illegible] and much to be regretted affair.

The Home for Friendless Women.

The following committees have been appointed to canvass the city and county for subscriptions to the fund to be used in the erection or provision of a home for fallen and friendless women:

First Ward—[illegible], Dr. Maxwell, Wm. F. [illegible] and Cyrus Young.

Second Ward—[illegible], Dr. R. A. Shadburn, Col. R. Long and Wm. R. Kay.

Third Ward—[illegible], Jno. Deichen, [illegible] and [illegible].

Fourth Ward—R. H. Snyder, Richard Isaacs, [illegible].

Fifth Ward—[illegible], Henry Hamilton, J. F. Griffin and Henry Jefferson.

Sixth Ward—[illegible], Thos. Cooper, J. D. [illegible].

Seventh Ward—W. L. Weller, Jno. A. Dickinson, [illegible] and Henry Warren.

Eighth Ward—Arthur Peter, H. A. Dumesnil, J. B. Ward and Jas. Montgomery.

Ninth Ward—B. C. Levi, Geo. Ainslie, G. F. Downs and Frank Peak.

Tenth Ward—J. H. Lindenberger, Samuel A. Miller, L. W. [illegible] and H. J. Lewis.

Eleventh Ward—Jas. Gault, J. S. Phelps, S. S. Ronald and Ellis Levi.

Twelfth Ward—D. McCulloch, Samuel Parker, D. C. W. Parsons and Hon. E. S. Craig.

The following gentlemen were appointed a soliciting committee for Jefferson county: Dr. Foot, Dr. Standeford, Theo. Brown, W. A. Richardson, Ed. D. Hobbs, Philip Barbour and Charles W. Dorsey.

Spirits Seized.

Two barrels of cologne spirits consigned to parties in Nashville, and which were brought to this city by the U. S. mailboat, were seized on the wharf yesterday by the U. S. Collector for a violation of the internal revenue laws in failing to comply with section 47 of the act of July 20, 1868.

ACCEPTED.

A Rival of Bonner's Dexter.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Mr. Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York Ledger, and owner of Dexter, is willing to pay an almost fabulous price for a horse that will trot one mile squarely in a given time.

Mr. George M. Fluker, of Gaston, Sumter county, Ala., writes us the following letter, accepting the challenge of Mr. Bonner:

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

GASTON, SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.,
November 16th, 1869.

SIR: I see published in the column of your paper Mr. Robert Bonner's offer for a horse that will trot a mile in 2:21½, to a road-wagon and driver weighing 318 pounds, without running, jumping or skipping—every inch to be trotted. I will accept the offer. Respectfully,

GEO. M FLUKER.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, the boiler of a saw-mill, belonging to King & Morrison, situated eight miles from Owensboro, in Daviess county, Ky., exploded, killing Mr. Morrison instantly, fatally wounding Samuel Jackson, and slightly wounding Dan Hite. The two latter were employes of the mill. The explosion was terrific, completely demolishing the building, not a single log being left whole.

Contempt of Court.

The officers of the U. S. Court in Bankruptcy are allowed, under the provisions of the bankrupt act, summary proceedings to compel the payment of costs due them by petitioners after discharges have been granted. About one year ago S. F. Dawes, of this city, was released in bankruptcy, and since that time the certificate of his discharge has been lying in the office of the Register with the costs unpaid, although he had been duly notified of the fact. A few days ago Judge Ballard caused a rule to be entered against the said Dawes to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for apparent contempt of court in failing to pay the costs upon the certificate. He responded to the rule, and was taxed $4 additional for his negligence.

PHYSIC AND THE SEX.

The Clinical Young Women of Pennsylvania.

The following report of a committee of the Faculty of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania was adopted and directed to be published:

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov 15, 1869.

"As the relation of lady students of medicine to public clinics, and the views entertained by those entitled to speak for the movement for their medical education are now extensively discussed in the public journals, it seems necessary for us to state our position.

"Considering it decided that, as practitioners of medicine, the guardianship of life and health is to be placed in the keeping of women, it becomes the interest of society and the duty of those intrusted with their professional training to endeavor to provide for them all suitable means for that practical instruction which is gained at hospital clinics.

"The taunt has heretofore been frequently thrown out that ladies have not attended the great clinical schools of the country, nor listened to its celebrated teachers, and that, consequently, they can not be as well prepared as men for medical practice. We believe, as we have always done, that in all special diseases of men and women, and in all operations necessarily involving embarrassing exposure of persons, it is not fitting or expedient that students of different sexes should attend promiscuously, that all special diseases of men should be treated by men in the presence of men only and those of women, where it is practicable, by women in the presence of women only. It was this feeling founded on the respect due to the delicacy of women as patients, perhaps more than any other consideration, which led to the founding of the Women's Hospital in Philadelphia. There the clinic demonstration of special diseases is made by lady physicians, and before lady students alone.

"As we would not permit men students to enter these clinics, neither would we be willing—out of regard to the feelings of men as patients, if for no other considerations—that our students should attend clinics where men are specially treated, and there has been no time in the history of our college when our students could intentionally do so, save in direct contravention of our known views.

"In nearly all of the great public hospitals, however, by far the larger proportion of cases suited for clinical illustration—whether medical or surgical—is of those which involve no necessary exposure, and are the result of diseases and accidents to which man and woman are subject alike, and which lady physicians are constantly called upon to treat. Into these clinics women also—often sensitive and shrinking, albeit poor—are brought as patients to illustrate the lectures, and we maintain that wherever it is proper to introduce women as patients, there also it is but just and in accordance with the instincts of the truest womanhood for women to appear as physicians and students.

"We had arranged, when our class was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to attend on alternate clinic days only, so as to allow ample opportunity for the unembarrassed exhibition of special cases to the other students by themselves.

"We encouraged our students to visit the hospital upon this view, sustained by our confidence in the sound judgment and high-minded courtesy of the medical gentlemen in charge of the wards. As the objections that have been made to our students' admission to these clinics seem to be based upon the mistaken assumption that they had designed to attend them indiscriminately. As we state distinctly and unequivocally that this was not the fact, that they had no idea or intention of being present except on one day in the week, and when no case which it would not be proper to illustrate before both classes of students would necessarily be brought in—it seems to us that these objections are destroyed, and we can not but feel that those misinformed professional gentlemen who, under this false impression as to facts, have objected to our course, will, upon a candid review of the subject, acknowledge that our position is just and right.

"The general testimony of those who attended the Sunday clinics last winter at the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley, when about forty ladies made regular visits, was that the tone and bearing of the students were greatly improved, while the usual cases were brought forward and the full measure of instruction given without any violation of refined propriety.

"We maintain, in common with all medical men, that science is impersonal, and that the high aim of relief to suffering humanity sanctifies all duties; and we repel as derogatory to the profession of medicine, the assertion that the physician who has risen to the level of his high calling, need be embarrassed, in treating general diseases, by the presence of earnest women students.

"The movement for women's medical education has been sustained from the beginning by the most refined, intelligent, and religious women, and by the noblest and best men in the community. It has ever been regarded by these as the cause of humanity, emanating in its very nature to enlarge professional experience, bless women, and refine society.

"It has in our own city created a college and a hospital not only to be founded, but to be sustained and endowed by those who have known intimately the character and objects of this work and the aims and efforts of those connected with it. It has this year brought to this city some fifty educated and earnest women to study medicine; women who have come to this labor enthusiastically but reverently, as to a great life interest and a holy calling.

"These ladies purchased tickets and entered the clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital with no obtrusive spirit, and with no intention of interfering with the legitimate advantages of other students. If they have been forced into an unwelcome notoriety, it has not been of their own seeking.

"ANN PRESTON, M. D., Dean.
"EMELINE H. CLEVELAND, M. D., Sec'y."

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Express says that John Stevens, the murderer of Reeves, seems to have little or no sympathy from any source. Even his relatives stand aloof from him, offering no assistance or comfort. His own brother had to be hunted up in order to get him to testify in his defense. He talks very calmly, and appears about as usual, but the close observer can notice that he is not entirely at ease in view of the awful doom which hangs over him. He says he does not wish a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. If he cannot get clear he desires to be hung. In that event, he has requested Sheriff Stewart not to allow his relatives to have possession of his body.

CITY ITEMS.

The great success,

Both in Europe and America, of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the best guarantee that can be offered of the fact that its virtues have a solid foundation and have withstood the impartial test of time.

As a SUBSTITUTE for ale, beer, porter, and every other description of alcoholic drinks; as a TONIC, INVIGORATOR, NUTRIENT; as indispensable to NURSING MOTHERS, and as a REMEDY, this preparation stands without a rival.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.
n24 rod3E

Joseph Roth,

Merchant tailor and clothier, No. 99 East Market street, near Floyd, calls the attention of all who wish the *best goods at the lowest prices*, to his fine assortment of made-up garments, as well as his splendid stock of material. Your measure will be taken, if desired, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Full supply of furnishing goods always on hand.
se27 MoWe&Sa2m

What it is Not, and What it Is.

These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is, on the contrary, a genial fluid, clear limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards and mustaches their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow. no12 1m

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

J. F. Griffin & Sons' Clothing House,

Corner Market and First streets. Established thirty years. See advertisement in another column. se21 2m

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving.

WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at FRANK MADDEN'S,
Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We Live in Three Climates.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zones, our midsummers are torrid and our midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year are, upon the whole, conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote, when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The proper expedient of the annual [illegible] to have the stomach [illegible] competent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will [illegible] without irritating or inflaming it. This is [illegible] the wonderful vegetable preparation which has received a greater meed of [illegible] than [illegible] ever prescribed by physicians [illegible] HOSTETTER'S BITTERS [illegible] dyspepsia, acute or chronic. [illegible] this tailed, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat,

[illegible] great [illegible], excellence on the preparation of beef-tea. Only none but that [illegible] "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." BARON LIEBIG's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers.
J. MILHAU'S SONS,
no6S&M1m 183 Broadway, New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address
E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
oc25 3m Augusta, Maine.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*
Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
se25 3m Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

MANHOOD.

[illegible] of Youth restored in [illegible] Success [illegible] [illegible] of life [illegible] [illegible] N. Y. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street. [illegible]

Words of Cheer

On the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
se 5 3m Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. C. A. LINDNER. MRS. F. F. GIBSON.
Mrs. LINDNER & GIBSON,
Dress and Cloak Makers,
166 Fourth st. (Up Stairs.
Between Green and Walnut,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

TAYLOR'S system for cutting taught. Dresses cut and basted. Patterns cut to fit. [illegible]

New Crop New Orleans Sugar.

34 [illegible] new crop New Orleans sugar received and for sale by
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
1 23 d2 34 Fourth st.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE northwest corner Second and Jefferson streets. Residence 307 Second st., [illegible] Green and [illegible] way. [illegible]

WM. STEILBERG & CO.,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
No. 83 Fifth Street,
BET. MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE.

WE are daily receiving a large and elegant stock of Furniture, made of the best material, such as [illegible]
Bed-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Office Furniture,
Inferior to none in the market. [illegible]

CORNS! BUNIONS!! WARTS!!!

INVERTED Toe Nails and Frosted and Tender Feet radically cured by
DR. H. M. HIRSCHFELD,
Graduated Surgeon Chiropodist.
☞Office 176 Jefferson street between Fifth and Center. my30 Mtf

INSURANCE.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY
OF THE
Mound City
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Of St. Louis, Mo.
No. 144½ West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

OFFICERS.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President.
JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President.
HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary.
Dr. WM. H. GALT, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. H. Meriwether, of O. W. Thomas & Co.
J. Louis Schroeder, of J. H. Schroeder & Sons.
Philip Lee, of Lee & Hartman, Attorneys-at-law.
James S. Barret, Cashier German Security Bank.
James C. Johnston, Attorney-at-law.
P. DeB Ormsby Gray, Farmer.
Robert J. Elliott, Attorney-at-law.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
Henry W. Gray, General Insurance Agent.
William Johnston, Attorney-at-law.

All policies non-forfeitable after one annual premium is paid.
Travel in the United States, British Provinces or Europe, unrestricted.
None but really extra hazardous occupations charged extra premium.
A loan of one-third the premium allowed, if desired, at six per cent.
Thirty days' grace allowed on payment of premiums.
The high rate of interest to be obtained in the West will result greatly to the advantage of policy-holders in Western companies.
A portion of the company's funds will be invested in Kentucky under the advice and supervision of this branch office.

JOHNSTON, GRAY & CO.,
State Agents,
No. 144½ WEST MAIN STREET, up stairs.
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11, 1869. oc26 tf

HENRY W. GRAY. NORBORNE G. GRAY
HENRY W. GRAY & CO.,
Insurance Agents,
No. 144 1-2 MAIN STREET.

Security, of New York	$2,000,000
Commerce, of Albany, N. Y.	650,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn, N. Y.	600,000
Market, of New York	650,000

JULY 16, 1869. jy16 1m

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 169 Main street.

Pacific Insurance Co., of California (gold)	$1,500,000
International Insurance Co., of New York	1,000,000
Enterprise Insurance Co., of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Union Insurance Co., of Louisville	125,000

my5 ly

HOTELS.

GALT HOUSE
Louisville, Ky.
SILAS F. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.
se23 tf

U. S. Hotel.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.
This Hotel is being Refitted and Furnished.
oc1 tf

Capt. J. F. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis. JNO. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
HAVING recently made an addition of forty rooms to this centrally located hotel, together with spacious parlors and reception rooms, and a gentlemen's parlor and reading room, we desire to call the attention of the public to the improved style of the house and our very low rates. This hotel is in the center of the city, convenient to all business houses, steamboat landing, postoffice and places of amusement. Street cars leave the door every ten minutes for all parts of the city. Fare $2 50 per day.
se6 tf SHIRLEY & McCORKLE.

PIANOS---SHEET MUSIC

WILL. S. HAYS,
DEALER IN
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music,
AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
No. 110 Fourth st., LOUISVILLE, KY.
Good Pianos to rent. Music neatly bound. Pianos tuned.
nt6

Steinway's Pianos,
Chickering's Pianos,
Steck's Pianos,
Gabler's Pianos,
And Smith's Organs,
ARE acknowledged to be the best musical instruments in the world, and are sold only, at the lowest prices, by the sole agent,
D. P. FAULDS,
oc13 tf 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

MUSIC,
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.,
OF the best and cheapest American and foreign manufacture, sold at very low prices, wholesale and retail, by D. P. FAULDS, Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music, 70 Main street, between Second and Third. Catalogues and price lists furnished. oc13 tf

REMOVAL.
I HAVE REMOVED to my NEW STORE,
NO. 98 MAIN STREET,
BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.
Pianos, Organs, &c., at Low Prices.
oc2 tf LOUIS TRIPP.

The Drawing of Spanish Policy
TAKES PLACE DAILY
In the Large Hall in the Rear of Our Banking House.
CHANCES TEN CENTS EACH.
PRIZES ranging in value from $7 to $777,700. One prize to every 10 blanks. Send 10 cents and any three numbers between 107 and 777,700, they will be put into the wheel. If you draw a prize, we will let you know by return mail. Scale of discount for chances: 1 chance, 10c; 10, 95c; 20, $1 85; 50 $4 50; 100, $8 75; 200 $17; 401, $33 50; 1,000, $80. Address all communications to
J. M. BLAKE & CO., Bankers,
And Sole Agents for Spanish Policy in the U. S.
n17 d12° 694 Broadway, N. Y.

CARPET HOUSE!
J. G. Mathers & Co.,
NO. 106 MAIN STREET,
ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE
Louisville, Ky.
WE are receiving daily, from the importers and manufacturers, the largest and finest assortment of
Carpets of every description, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
That has ever been received in the Western country, all of which will be sold at the lowest New York cash prices, on account of the importers and manufacturers. se27 tf

WINTERSMITH.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA
—AND—
Stillingia,
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsy,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
	Female Complaints,
	Loss of Appetite,
	&c., &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drugs, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

Is, that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

And also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and, therefore, offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

But setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

Sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used do not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some Sarsaparillas are taken

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

Containing, in one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER
(Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.)
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
General Wholesale Agents.

☞For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. el6 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.
HARRY C. BATES.......... Sole Lessee and Manager
Second night of the
Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe
CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1869, will be presented Balfe's opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Debut of the young Prima Donna in this city Miss ROSE HERSEE as Arline. First appearance of the Swedish Tenor Mr. NERBOM as Thaddeus. Devilshoof, Mr. E. Seguin; Count Arnheim, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Florestine, Mr. Da Solla; Gipsy Queen, Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor..........Mr. A. REIFF.
Stage Manager..........Mr HARRY JACKSON.

Weisiger Hall.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Wednesday, Dec. 1st,
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 4.
THE ORIGINAL
PEAK FAMILY,
Swiss Bell-Ringers,
Vocalists, Harpists, Staff Bell Players, and Silver Cornet Band.
Everything New, Brilliant, and Attractive.
Since their last visit they have imported
A new set of 126 Silver Table Bells; a new and elegant Staff of 36 Silver Bells; a new, fine Pedal Harp; new Characteristic Songs, Duets, Bell Music, New Harp and Staff Bell Solos.
CARDS OF ADMISSION—Parquette 50 cts, secured seats 25 cts extra; Gallery 25 cts. All school children to Matinee 15 cts.
Reserved seats at Will. S. Hays' music store, 110 Fourth street, where seats may be obtained three days in advance.
n25 d9E L. M. HARRIS, Business Agent.

Weisiger Hall.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25.
Last and Best of
Dr. O'Leary's Lectures on Health
Before Promiscuous Audiences.
Subject—Heart, Stomach, and Liver.
Heart Diseases—causes—cure. Circulation of the Blood. Hot Heads. Cold Feet, &c. Digestion and Indigestion. Dyspepsia. Heartburn. Waterbrash. Pains in the Chest. Pain after eating—what to eat, when to eat, and how to eat, &c. Merits of pork, sugar, horseradish, mustard, pepper, oils, vinegar, &c.
Admission 15 cts; children 10 cts.
Private consultations and careful examinations of the Lungs, Heart, &c., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., for a short time at his office, on Jefferson street, first door below Fourth.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
Helm Guards,
AT
ODD-FELLOWS' HALL,
On Monday Evening, Nov. 29, '69.

Managers.

Gen W. L. Jackson,	Gen. G. W. [illegible]
Col. [illegible],	Gen. Basil W. Duke,
Richard [illegible],	Maj. Felix Agnus,
Capt. [illegible],	Capt. N. B. Peck,
Lieut. [illegible],	[illegible] Richard [illegible],
Sam. [illegible],	[illegible],
Louis Basle,	[illegible] Spalding,
	[illegible]

Tickets One Dollar, to be had of members of the company. [illegible]

THEODORE THOMAS,
WITH HIS
Concert Organization.
ENTIRE AND INTACT,
Will be in Louisville December next.
n18 dtfE

ROLLER SKATING
THE RINK will be open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and every morning from 9 to 12 o'clock. Hall on Seventh, between Walnut and Chestnut. [illegible]

WANTED.
WANTED—HOUSE—A small dwelling of three or four rooms, kitchen, &c., by a good tenant. Address, stating terms, locality, &c., A. B., at Evening Express office. [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE—A small residence in a pleasant locality. Rent not to exceed $[illegible] a year. Address A. B. C., at this office. my13 tf

FOR SALE---CITY.
FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. For sale on long credit, the large and commodious House and Lot on [illegible] of Walnut street, between [illegible] and Fourth, the present residence of B. J. Adams. Lot 75 by 1[illegible] feet. Price thirty thousand [illegible]; five thousand cash, balance in five equal payments, with interest each six months. House now open for examination.
VIRGIL McKNIGHT,
no4 lm Cashier Bank of Kentucky.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—CHECK—Nov. 22, '69, between the post office and Fourth and Main, a check on J. N. Warren & Co., signed by Bowser & Murphy, for $[illegible], payable to cash. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for the same, as payment has been stopped. BONNER & DUFFY. n24 3&13

LOST—SEAL RING—On Tuesday the 23d Nov., a bloodstone seal ring—initial "A," initials "L. A. A.," on the inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Courier-Journal. n24 E3d3

COAL.
J. H. KELLOGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PITTSBURG, CANNEL AND POMEROY
COAL!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞Office No. 55 east side Third street, near Main. Also, cor State and River. [illegible] oc1

DENTISTRY.
J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST.
And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 17[illegible] FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous oxide Gas. [illegible]

REMOVAL.
DR. W. [illegible] has removed to [illegible] [illegible]

LAW CARDS.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in the city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. my28 d3m

JNO. W. BECKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞OFFICE—No. 6 Court Place. ap29 tf

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1869.

LOUISVILLE.

A New Orleans Paper on the Southwestern Metropolis.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 18[illegible].]

"Louisville has doubled its population since the war."

Thirty years ago Louisville was finished. It was a Kentucky town for Kentucky use, inconveniently situated just above the Falls of the Ohio, and the business of Cincinnati with the South, and with St Louis and its West, passed around it, over the falls or through the canal to Portland. It was supposed that Louisville might remain in a ... a pleasant place to live in, its exceedingly wide streets and deep house lots making it most delightful for a residence; to which good taste in gardens and house construction, and the far-famed beauty of its women and the chivalry of its men, greatly contributed.

But as a city, as a place of and for business, or anything else than a town which had been and was, but could go no farther, no one thought of it. When we heard any one speak strongly of and for Louisville, we were quite sure he was in love with some one of its maidens or preferred a country residence to one in the city.

The sentence at the head of this article shows that Louisville has awakened from its thirty years slumber. It "has doubled its population since the war closed." How has it done this?

First by [illegible] given to men of means and industry to come in and abide with its older inhabitants, not by making presents to them of privileges in grants or other valuable things, but by uniting with them in business enterprises, and by actively and earnestly undertaking and investing their individual means in such enterprise.

There is no wisdom in taxing ourselves or posterity to induce men to come among us, unless it be for the aid which is given to the immigrant laborer, or in giving information to others of our resources, nor should we ever tax the many to support the few; but we ought to heartily welcome those of active and progressive spirit among us, help them in their work, and take part with them in whatever will add to our productiveness and population.

Louisville has not given any of its patrimony to foreign corporations or corporators, nor taxed itself heavily as a city to build up special interests, but its citizens have themselves taken hold of manufactures and works of internal improvement, and have thus encouraged others to come in with them.

In two special ways has she distinguished herself of late; by her great hotel lately introduced to the world's admiration and enjoying, and by her railroad bridge, soon to be completed.

Of the former we propose to speak again more fully. Suffice it now to say that in its patronage [illegible] which the trains of its connection to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans are to come directly into another State, on the continent as to the West and North, it has shown a liberality and foresight which we [illegible] it, for it ... here will be one ... to be done.

Of its hotel, the Galt House, [illegible] ... best conducted in the United States, and it is only ... of all who have visited it ... the time, we wish to those who have ... and the great hotels of the world ... that it is best to remain ... to quite a ...

We understand it is said that the Galt House is ... to be ... Louisville ... men of that place, who ... have ... the coast on ... Col. Johnson ... in the interest of Louisville, ... moderate rates for the ... of expense, striving to make it attract its ... enough to make it pay; but satisfied that ... to induce them to come ... citizens of Louisville ... and then induce them to ... in it or with it.

We believe the hotel does "pay." When several [illegible] were proposed at the late Louisville Convention as points next to the "Convention" ... they had not ... or well kept hotels, and some were ... of the Galt to invite a journal ... at Louisville ... now about to be held there ... and Louisville was chosen ... it entirely ... on its hotel.

The moral of it all is that a people who are so enterprising ... a railway ... freights to their roads by a bridge which will enable both to pass through without stopping, and at the same time ... on the continent to make the proper pause a while with them, and then ... to select their city as both the best place to do business with and to live in, are ... enough to succeed; but that they will succeed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

An English Paper's Opinion of its Effects.

A London journal, speaking on this subject just previous to the formal incorporation of the Suez canal, said:

With the exception of France, which is interested in the canal in its double capacity of a proprietor and of a merchant, who, through it, must come into the possession of the whole trade of Egypt Austria is the only country that has taken any practical steps in anticipation of the changes the canal must undoubtedly produce in the relations of Europe with Asia, and more especially with China and Japan. The government at Vienna, perfectly aware of the importance which the port of Trieste is about to acquire, has sent an important expedition to the chief places of Eastern Asia with a view to inquire into the conditions of their trade, as well as to introduce samples of Austrian manufactures into the new markets. The result of this expedition must be, no doubt, of great importance for Austria, and its return is looked forward to with a no more eagerness as the expedition is believed to have been formed in a more satisfactory manner than might have been expected of [illegible] Austria. It seems to be composed of several practical men of unquestionable competence. No other continental nation has as yet done anything in this way, although the interests of all of them are involved in this matter, and must, we fear turn to the disadvantage of England if it will not take any special steps in accordance with the new circumstances some of which we shall indicate. The impulse which the Suez canal must give to the trade of Spain, Italy, and Greece may be left out of view as being of more local interest to the consequence of the very nature of the chief products of those countries. But ... we put aside France, which will apply its commercial energies chiefly and for the first time to the development of the Egyptian trade, we shall be obliged to admit that the ... likely to take place in the trade of the rest of Europe will be very considerable. Trieste, Odessa, Taganrog and the ... on the Danube must attain in a few years an importance that they never possessed before, and which might easily raise them in some respects to the rank of Marseilles, if not to that of Liverpool or Southampton. Presuming that two parcels of goods of the same quality and at the same price are consigned to [illegible], the one from Trieste or Odessa, the other from London, the former will have all the advantages of a considerably reduced freight and of a shorter and ... travel. Such conditions must inevitably benefit the productions of Austria, as well as of Russia, at the expense of England, Holland and partly of France. To Austria and Russia may be added part of Germany. German factories, situated at a distance of about eight to twelve hours by rail to Vienna, will obtain all the advantages of a communication with Eastern Asia by small ships loading at Vienna and sailing down the Danube, the Black Sea and the Suez Canal, without any inconvenience or reshipping. Of course, great advantages will still be on the side of the best produce; but in the trade with Asia the price is more looked to than the quality, and it is very likely that this state of things will continue for a long time. Moreover, it is not at all probable that Germany, the trade being established, will refrain from improving its produce, if the demand suggest improvement.

Cornelius Foote, of Webster, New York, nearly eighty years of age, cut his own throat with his own razor a few days ago.

A Successful Pear Orchard.

The following article which we take from the Horticulturist is somewhat long, but contains much valuable information. Our rich Western soil will not admit of low training and close planting like that recommended, but we fully concur with the writer in the belief that a market orchard to be profitable must contain few varieties and we think the list recommended at the close of the article a very good one:

There are, as yet, in the country, but few notable instances of the successful culture of dwarf or standard pears on a large scale. In the neighborhood of Boston, where pears thrive almost as naturally as the grass of the soil, we call to mind with special pleasure the goodly sight of the fine orchards of C. M. Hovey and Marshall P. Wilder. But west of there, one of the finest examples of real practical success in pear culture over a series of years, that we can call to mind, is that of the Mapes farm, Newark, N. J.

Here, upon a high ridge and running over the top and sloping on each side, is a pear orchard of over two thousand trees, containing sixty varieties of fruit, and of varying ages from ten to eighteen years, which, at the time of our visit, were nearly all in fine productive condition. Our friend P. T. Quinn, who, while a student, for so many years with the history of the farm, and has been its manager since the death of Prof. Mapes, long ago was thoroughly familiar with all the arts and appliances necessary to make the practice of agriculture as well as horticulture constantly and eminently successful. From a poor rocky soil, the ground has been brought up into extraordinary fertility, while by the admirable system of choice of crops and method of cultivation results have been obtained, year after year, such as would astonish those not familiar with the subject. Mr. Quinn is a champion of deep plowing; for the life of the place and its great success are attributable to no other cause, while the very health and beauty of this noble pear orchard depend greatly on the system of deep culture, so well practiced, and which has reduced the soil to excellent tilth. Mr. Quinn believes that the best bank is a bank of earth, plowed and subsoiled eighteen inches deep, and then manured rightly; given that, and there need be no fear of rain or drought, for a well-prepared soil is independent of the weather.

Mr Quinn has made pear culture a thorough study for more than ten years, watching with interest all the various modes of propagation, culture, pruning, the choice of varieties, and popular preferences in the market; and, like many other sensible men, has waited until he knew something before giving his experience to the public in book form.

Here is a row of Lawrence Pears, as fresh and healthy as anything we have ever seen, with fine regular shapes, and tall, pyramidal growth; looking down the long row, not a variation of the graceful outline could be discovered—all uniform, erect, beautiful, even to monotony, weighted to the prime of the orchard. The trees are planted ten feet apart, ... the ground just nine years of age, and just beginning to yield fruit. The Lawrence is a shy bearer, not yielding good crops until eleven years of age, but after that, by its productiveness, makes up for all deficiencies.

... good ... of the prime causes of success ... During the last two weeks of July, a thorough examination of the entire orchard is made with the pruning-knife. All shoots of new growth are trimmed back two-thirds, leaving only a short, stout stub. The wounds made with pruning are very soon healed over, while the strength of the tree, being confined to only one third its original space, tends not only to mature the wood fully, but to develop fruit spurs over the entire surface. This system has been practiced for years, and is the first point of success. The tendency of the tree to wood-growth is checked, and turned to producing fruit; and strong, sturdy, lower branches are developed, capable of bearing up almost any weight of fruit. This system of summer pruning not only makes a more symmetrical shape, and a sturdier, stouter tree, but doubles the yield of fruit. In standard trees, left to grow at their will, observers notice that the fruit is borne away out toward the centre or tips of the limbs; and, as the fruit begins to mature, the weight bends over the limb, and almost breaks it. But on any of Mr. Quinn's trees, any limb will sustain the same weight without a curve, and stand erect, as it were, with sturdy sinews, neither bending nor breaking.

Nearly all the trees of recent planting are trained as pyramids, branching close to the ground, and reaching from ten to twenty feet in height. If allowed to grow as usual, with trunks trimmed for five or six feet, the branches would have needed, and more lateral space, and yet have yielded not more proportionate fruit. The pyramidal form is practically the easiest, most economical, and most productive method.

The rows, as a rule, are placed twelve feet apart by ten feet in the rows. Nothing is grown between save two or three rows of rhubarb, which are gradually reduced to one row in the centre as the trees approach fruiting condition.

Mr. Quinn has found by experience that, if an orchard is cultivated in another crop, it seriously injures the trees to grow anything in the same rows, while nothing should come nearer than two to three feet of the trunk. The strawberry, one of the most suitable for this purpose of inter cultivation, is still one of the most exhausting that could be chosen. A high state of fertility must be maintained if both are to be adequately supported. The ground is stirred but very little, and about the beginning of July a mulch of heavy salt hay or sedge grass, two inches thick, is applied entirely over the entire orchard. This remains during fruiting season, then removed, and the ground stirred a little.

Little or no benefit has been found to accrue from the practice of permitting grass to grow in the orchard. The advice for the use of this method evidently does not reach north of Philadelphia, and is better adapted to soils and climates west and south of that latitude.

The Duchesse d'Angouleme is the only variety now grown on the quince roots, a very large number of trees being heavily laden with choice large-size fruit.

After a fair experience with dwarf pears of different varieties, Mr. Quinn both asserts, and has facts to prove his assertions, that dwarf trees, as a rule, on quince roots, are a practical failure. All his trees are set low, so as to encourage rooting from the standard stock. And we need to not fail to notice that, where such trees did take root, they were double the size and vigor of the dwarfs beside them, and produced twice to three times as much fruit.

It is a noteworthy fact, however, that, for the first two or three years after the standard stock has taken root, the fruit is only of half size and inferior quality; this would seem perfectly natural, as the tree is now making a new wood-growth, and all its vigor is directed toward the formation of a new tree. But it quickly recovers itself, and ever afterward redeems its reputation for fruit of largest size and fine quality.

We have conformed to Mr. Quinn's idea in our own method of planting dwarf trees, namely, putting the junction of the two stocks four to six inches below the surface, and giving every favorable assistance to the formation of roots from the pear stock. We are satisfied that trees thus grown will be twice as healthy, long-lived and productive.

Thinning fruit is a practice Mr. Quinn is particular to observe. Three times during the growing season the orchard is visited, and superfluous fruit is thinned off, to allow the remainder to attain proper size and full flavor. If all the fruit that sets were allowed to mature, the result would be a vast mass of medium-sized fruit, bringing less than half price in the market.

By thinning at least one-third off, the remainder attain a double size, and the highest prices are readily attainable. In some cases, the thinning has been fully one half. For due regard must be paid to the health of the trees. All tendency to overbear, or straining the limbs must be constantly restrained. It is hard to cut off dozens and hundreds of fruit, knowing that, if they were only ripe, they would be worth $10 to $20 per barrel; still it is a necessity unavoidable.

There are several other points worthy of notice. The mulch usually applied merely to assist the health and successful fruiting of the trees, is here also made to serve the double duty of protecting the falling fruit from injury. In nearly all orchards ripe fruit is constantly falling, and, if it strikes the bare earth, is more or less injured. But the practice of mulching prevents any injury. The fruit falls upon a soft, elastic cushion, causing no contusion of the surface to prevent immediate marketing. Another point is, that Mr. Quinn does not aim to bring his trees into early bearing. His first aim is to make the tree, make it right—stout, strong, healthy, handsome, able to resist wind or storm, and able to bear in due time the heaviest crops of fruit without any strain.

When this is done, the fruit does not fail to come when wanted. Hence, any one will be a little surprised to hear that ten years is set as the limit for producing the first crop of fruit. A few single specimens of fruit may appear on each tree, for several years previous; but no good crop is expected until the tenth year. Beginners in pear culture are apt to lose all enthusiasm if their trees do no begin to yield large crops in five or six years; and if at time of planting they believed no good crop would be received for ten years, it might act as a discouragement rather than an inducement.

The sagacious will find in this natural cause an argument for the favorable side of pear culture for profit, so many being deterred from engaging in this branch of fruit culture because of the length of time before returns accrue, that only a few, and these skillful men, will have the courage and patience to follow it as a business. Still, pear culture is increasing, and, as the prices in our markets show, will be for many years a most remunerative occupation.

The question of varieties will naturally interest the horticulturist more than any other. Of the sixty varieties under cultivation, the best for market have been thinned down to only two, and even a few of these could be spared; still amateurs may find some more successful than others, and a species of the whole list will be well chosen for planting.

The Bartlett is still the finest of the standards, almost without a rival as to price in the market, and the most popular of all known kinds. The price of this variety in the market has kept constantly advancing, and the popular demand seems to increase faster than the supply.

Grown as a pyramid, it forms by far the finest tree, of all shapes in which it is grown, and begins to bear early. When full grown, its yield is constant and abundant.

The *Duchesse d'Angouleme* is the only variety worth attempting to grow as a dwarf. It begins to yield early; but the produce, although increasing yearly to the tenth year, is not so abundant as when allowed to root from the pear-stock. Coming into the market when all the early varieties of fruit have gone, it remains steadily profitable and liable to less fluctuation than any other variety.

The Seckel, the finest flavored and most delicious pear grown, is also one of the most productive and profitable. The fruit on full-grown trees is sometimes a perfect marvel, growing in clusters of three or four, so close together that the tree seems literally covered. This variety is still the highest priced of any known in the market—outranking even the Bartlett. Its small size is more than made up in quality and quantity. The tree itself is a beautiful, erect, vigorous grower on the pyramid.

The Beurre d'Anjou is one of Mr. Quinn's favorite pears, of the largest size, melting flesh, sprightly flavor, and a most abundant bearer. The tree is a handsome grower, and always vigorous and healthy.

The Vicar of Winkfield, though not advisable for eating, yet is hardly excelled for profit for cooking purposes. The branches are literally loaded with fruit, bearing fully double and triple as much as any other fruit we have yet seen. It succeeds in every collection, as it will rank for profit with either the Bartlett or Duchesse d'Angouleme.

The Louise Bonne de Jersey on the pear roots seems to be a vigorous, healthy tree, but the fruit is not as plenty nor as large as when grown on the quince roots. It is one of the popular pears in the market, and always remunerative. Sometimes ... yielding ... Perhaps ... be the case ...

The Beurre Clairgeau ripens at the same time as the Duchesse. It is a pear of largest size, ... on the side with crimson, yellow, and brown; has rich flavor, and by far the handsomest and most showy pear in the market. Does best as a standard on its own roots, and extremely productive. A finer sight can hardly be wished for than to see a perfect tree loaded down with the handsome fruit. If it has a fault, it is its tendency to pitch its leaves in August. It it will hold its leaves in all soils, it is one of the most profitable for market culture.

The Doyenne Boussock is later than the Bartlett, fine yellow color, slightly brown or red, but of first quality. Is considered one of the most valuable and reliable.

The Japan Pear is a new variety from Japan, shoots of which were grafted upon other trees. It resembles the apple in growth, and is the most vigorous variety of pear grown on the place—wood of this year's growth reaching, in August, six to eight feet. It is a fine pear for preserving; hardly desirable for eating. Produces fruit very early, a two-year old graft already bearing fruit.

The Belle Lucrative. Here is a delicious pear, in every respect. Of first quality, equal in vigor, productiveness and other desirable characteristics to any thing we have named; and yet absolutely unknown in the markets, and commanding only half the prices of the rest. It is Mr. Quinn's first choice of the entire orchard. Medium size, beautiful shape; flesh very juicy, with fine texture, a melting rich taste, and highly perfumed flavor. Succeeds admirably with him, and must become as popular, sooner or later, as other first-class varieties.

The Beurre Diel has few branches, but very strong fruit-spurs; still does not bear early.

The Andrews Pear is one of the best new varieties, of delicious quality, and fine skin, very smooth, nice to handle; still, at present, could be recommended only for amateur purposes.

Mr. Quinn has made himself familiar with the markets, and is able to judge correctly as to the popular demand for fruit, and the average price of the different varieties. Taking the prices for the past three years, it is a noteworthy fact that they have been increasing rather than decreasing. This argues favorably for the future of pear culture.

Taking prices as they run in the market, the following list will represent the relative popular preference, from highest to lowest, although even the lowest is worth $10 per barrel.

BEST MARKET VARIETIES.

Beurre Clairgeau,	Virgalieu,
Beurre Bosc,	Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Bartlett,	Beurre Diel,
Seckel,	Flemish Beauty,
Duch. d'Angouleme	Vicar of Winkfield,

Mr. Quinn, however, would recommend only the following list for general culture, finding it best adapted to the purposes of beginners:

Early—Bartlett, Doyenne Boussock.

Medium—Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Clairgeau, Seckel, Beurre Bosc.

Late—Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield.

This list is found the best for Mr Quinn's soil and latitude, and of course it would be difficult to prescribe lists for all parts of the country; but these two lists will probably comprise those most valuable in any place, suitable for either near or distant markets. In Mr. Quinn's new book, the subject of pears will be more fully treated, and we know it will be warmly welcomed. As to the profits of pear culture, Mr. Quinn can tell us when he has gathered his fine crop. One year, from a row of about thirty trees, there was gathered about $700. But we shall be under rather than over the mark, if we say that the present fruit-crop from the entire orchard will yield between $7,000 and 10,000.

"DAS OLE RECHT!"

Oblivious Emigrants on a Yankee Railroad.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The fast train going west from this city a few nights since carried a couple of Germans who were destined for Edgerton. Their baggage was checked to that station, and the "coupons" when they clutched in their hands secured them a title to that place. When the train reached Edgerton the Teutons did not leave it, quietly remaining in their seats when the brakeman announced the station. After a brief stop the train started and was thundering along at a furious rate, when the conductor made his appearance in the coach where the Germans were sitting, and instantly noticing them he approached them saying:

"You should have got off at Edgerton."

"Yah, das ole recht," replied one of the Germans.

While the conductor was examining the tickets of passengers, the Germans quietly left their seats, and, going out on the platform of the coach, jumped off.

The passengers and conductor were astounded at the recklessness of the Germans, and before they could fairly comprehend the danger that the fellows had braved the train approached a station, on reaching which the conductor telegraphed to Edgerton instructing the station agent to send parties to look after the Germans. A thorough search was made, but without finding any trace of them.

The next day the Germans appeared at the station-house in Edgerton, and, presenting checks demanded their baggage, which was given them. The agent informed them of the great risk they assumed in jumping from the train; that it was surprising they were not killed, etc. The men listened to his remarks until he had finished, and then, with a "Yah, das recht," shouldered their boxes and walked away.

THE

EVENING

EXPRESS!

THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

Newspaper

PUBLISHED

IN

THE SOUTHWEST.

A Splendid Advertising Medium!

ISSUED EVERY EVENING,

AT 3 O'CLOCK,

AND ON

Monday Morning.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS AT

Fifteen Cents Per Week!

THE EXPRESS contains all the latest news, LOCAL, TELEGRAPHIC and COMMERCIAL, to the moment of going to press.

BUSINESS MEN will find it to their interest to advertise in the EXPRESS.

"Wants," "For Rents," "For Sales, &c., not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion

WINTERSMITH.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN

LOZENGES!

—THE—

Most Reliable Vermifuge

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS.

Safe for Children of any Age

NEVER FAILS TO EFFECTUALLY

Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless, active principle of the European Worm seed (Semen Centra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a Vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable and agreeable form, in determined quantities and of uniform composition To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided It may, therefore, be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only **pure Sugar** and **pure Santonin.** The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution, so that **each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin;** the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children Die Annually for the Want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Satonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a Certain Remedy, Pleasant to the Taste, and Children are Fond of Them.

For Sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER

(Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co)

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.,

General Wholesale Agents.

je2 tf

LIQUORS.

S. T. SUIT & CO.,

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

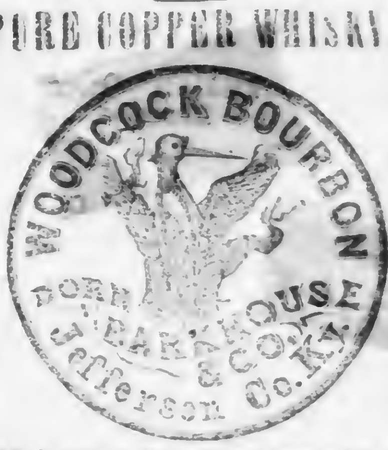
PURE KENTUCKY BOURBONS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se27 3m

Woodcock Bourbon

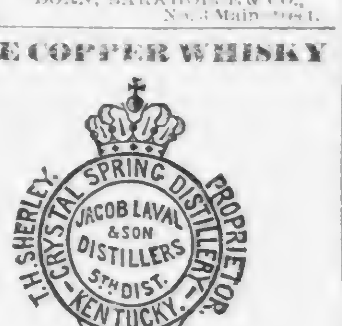
PURE COPPER WHISKY.



WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid at the lowest market prices. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,

ap19 tf No. 3 Main street.

PURE COPPER WHISKY



NO steam used in the process of distillation. Nothing but the best material used, and great care taken to make this the

Best Whisky

In the State. Parties desiring to visit the distillery can do so by applying at my office, No. 34 Fourth street.

je22 T. H. SHERLEY

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS,

THIS truly valuable medicine is gradually but surely winning its way into every household in the nation, and is confidently recommended for the Cure of

Dyspepsy, Constipation.

And every form of

INDIGESTION, CHILLS, FEVERS,

And all Diseases arising from

TORPID LIVER.

For Consumption and Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Debility,

From any Disease ... agreeable and reliable tonic ... Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found ...

My experience ... years enables me to select the purest ... Bourbon Whisky for this article ... materials which form ... effective tonic in the world.

I do not pretend ... medicine in competition with ... nostrums of the day; a careful comparison will show that it possesses a richness ... which nothing but fine materials can give, and which cannot be imitated with mean liquor and cheap drugs.

I have the privilege of referring to some of the principal Physicians in Kentucky

W. H. WALKER Sole Proprietor.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, General Wholesale Agents,

25 Main street, bet. First and Second,

oc19 Louisville, Ky.

RESTAURANTS.

ST. GEORGE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

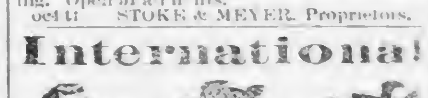
(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)

Corner of Eighth and Main Streets.

Transient guests accommodated with lodging. Open at all hours.

oc4 tf STOKE & MEYER, Proprietors.

International!



RESTAURANT,

Jefferson st., near Third.

FISH C. HENRY, Prop'r.

THIS elegant Restaurant is supplied with SEASONABLE DELICACIES, which are served in the best style and at all hours Regular meals 50 cents each. [illegible]

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR PETER. W. W. POWERS. HARVEY COOPER.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

(Successors to WILSON, PETER & CO.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 272 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

iyl1 tf Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Office No. 70½ Jefferson St., between Second and Third Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1859, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

A varix clasp, warranted to cure varicocele in four days; price $25; sent to any address. Also agent for Dewee's Female Regulating Pills, warranted to remove irregularities, &c., price at office or by mail $2. A full assortment of bandages and trusses always on hand. Male sheaths, superior quality; single one $1, or $5 per dozen. Address

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

au23 3m Louisville Ky.

DR. RICHAU'S

Golden Remedies.

ASK for no other, take no other, and you will save time, health and money.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth Sore Eyes, Cutaneous or Skin Eruptions, Copper Colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c.; is the greatest Renovator, Alterative and Blood Purifier known; removes all disease from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms, whether from mercury or other causes gives immediate relief in all cases. No dieting necessary. I have thousands of certificates proving the miraculous cures effected by these Remedies. PRICE of either No. 1 or No. 2 $5 00 per bottle, or two bottles for $9 00.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a safe, speedy, pleasant and radical cure for all Urinary Derangements, accompanied with full direction. PRICE, $3 00 per bottle.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for Nervous or General Debility in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect. PRICE, $5 00 per bottle or two bottles for $9 00.

On receipt of price, these Remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, sole proprietor," blown in glass of bottles.

Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, No. 228 Varick street, New York.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Circulars sent. jy3 eodly

[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	[illegible] A. M.
1:15 P. M.	No. 17 Nash. Expr. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7:55 A. M.	No. [illegible], Mount Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. [illegible] Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Saturdays.)	[illegible] A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

5:30 A. M.	No. [illegible], Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] A. M.
10:30 A. M.	No. [illegible], New York Ex (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily)	1:15 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	No. 7, Night Express, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Lime M. & Ex., (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT LINE R R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 5 Cin. & East M (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] A. M.
3:56 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East [illegible] Ex., Daily)	[illegible] P. M.
11:10 P. M.	No. 9, Cin. & Eastern Ex., (Daily except Saturday.) Sleeping cars on this train, and are open at [illegible] P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:35 A. M.	No. 1, Lexington Mail, Daily except Sunday.	[illegible] A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 3, Lex. Express (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.
4:25 P. M.	No. 5, Lagrange Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

No. 7 (3:56 P. M. Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines which leave Cincinnati Sunday night.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS

CLOSES. A.M.	P.M.		ARRIVES. A.M.	P.M.
......	1:30 12:00	Eastern mail	7:30	4:
9:30	......	New York extra mail	12:00	...
......	1:00 12:00	Saint Louis Mail	7:30	4:
......	1:30 12:00	Indianapolis & Chic. mail	7:30	4
......	4:00 12:00	Mem., Clark. & N. O. mail	[illegible]	1
......	9:30 12:00	Nash., Chat'n'go, &c., mail	......	1: 10:
......	12:00	Leb. & Rich. Br'nch mail	......	[illegible]
......	3:30	Bardstown Branch mail	9:36	...
......	[illegible]	Lex., Frank. & way mail	10:30	[illegible]
[illegible]	......	Lou. & Cin. Mail Boat	6:30	...
......	3:30	Lou. & Evans. Mail Boat—Lves Mon. We., Fri.& Sat.	[illegible]	...
......	1:00 12:00	New Albany and Jeff. mail	...	[illegible]
......	[illegible]	Shepherdsville mail	[illegible]	...
......	12:00	Taylorsville Stage—Leaves Mon., Wed. and Fri.	...	[illegible]
......	12:00	Mt. Washington Stage—Lvs Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	...	...

LOUISVILLE, CINCIN. & LEX. R. R.

Short - Line R. R.

FARE $3 50.

Trains Leave. Trains Arrive.

[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Superintendent.

nol6

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Nov. 14, 1869.] Arrive

[illegible]

Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile express and Nashville accommodation express all run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For through tickets, baggage checks, and information as to stopping places, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at ticket offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

no4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON

AND

Indianapolis Railroad.

[illegible]

The Only All-Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking the United States mail boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot immediately opposite Louisville, as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:30 A. M., daily ex. Sun.	1:15 A. M., daily ex. Mon.
9:30 A. M., daily	6:30 A. M., daily ex. Sun.
2:30 P. M., daily	11:10 A. M., daily ex. Mon.
11:30 P. M., daily ex. Saturday	6:50 P. M., daily ex. Sunday.

Sunday Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M. connecting East and West at Seymour and Indianapolis.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:30 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburg, without change.

Through Car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on 11:30 P. M. train through to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

For comfort and through tickets and ... apply at ... office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] SCOTT, General Superintendent.

S. S. CAREY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China.

[illegible]

November 2—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaves San Francisco December 1st, 1869.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING AND COLLECTING

Agency.

PERRIN, NICHOLSON & CO.,

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING,

S. E. Corner Main & Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements forwarded to all Papers.

No advance charged on Publishers' Prices.

All leading Newspapers kept on file.

Information given as to Cost of Advertising.

All Orders receive Careful Attention.

Inquiries by mail answered promptly.

Special Lists prepared for customers.

Advertisements Written and Notices secured.

Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

Selections made on reasonable terms. sel3 tf

MOORE & BROTHER,

Bill Posting and Distributing,

Office 101 Green Street.

THE undersigned will carry on the business of Bill Posting and Distributing as heretofore conducted by the firm of [illegible] MOORE & SON.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES
—OF—
THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

[illegible] ..... $1 [illegible]
[illegible] 5
[illegible] insertions, each 3 50
One week 10 00
One month ..... [illegible]
Two months ..... 17 [illegible]
[illegible] months 25 00

[illegible] or their equivalent in space [illegible] a square.
[illegible] first and third pages 33½ per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted every other day 25 per cent. additional.
Advertisements inserted at intervals 33 per cent additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places, 50 per cent. additional.
[illegible] advertisements, 25 per cent. [illegible]
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
[illegible] Announcements, $1 per square for each insertion.
Wants, "For Rent," "For Sales," etc., 25 cents for each insertion of five lines.
Town Topics, 30 cents per line; Locals, [illegible] other, 20 cents per line, [illegible] cents per line for each insertion.
Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisements.
All advertisements, except for [illegible] houses, with whom we have [illegible] accounts, [illegible] in advance.

LOUISVILLE [illegible]

THURSDAY, [illegible] NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Gould, Fisk & Co. Suspended as Directors of the Erie R. R.

A Matter of $41,293,000 to be Looked After.

Finding of a Boylston Bank Cash Box--Empty.

"Them Gunboats."

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—At the special term of the Supreme Court, held at Delhi, Delaware county, an order was granted by the court, on Tuesday, suspending Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. [illegible], Geo. C. Hall, Henry Smith and Chas. G. [illegible] as Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. A referee will be immediately appointed in this city to take evidence in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the company. The action has been commenced by Joseph H. Ramsey, a well-known citizen of Albany, on behalf of the stockholders and bondholders of the Erie Railway. The plaintiff computes the moneys received by the defendants at no less than $41,293,000. The items enumerated are: Expenses of the road, $10,000,000; sales of new stock, $16,000,000; from Daniel Drew, Treasurer, $5,543,000; new issue of bonds, $750,000. [illegible] there has not been kept among the [illegible] and records of the company any account [illegible] of times or amounts of [illegible] or sale of such bonds and [illegible] of the persons to whom such sales [illegible] or of the price demanded, nor of [illegible] received for the same, nor of the [illegible] of the proceeds therefrom; also, [illegible] had use of all said money, and [illegible] it in immense stock, gold and [illegible]. In the opinion of the [illegible] said moneys are not in safe custody. [illegible] enterprises specified [illegible] to the com[illegible] having been entered in to with the [illegible] the Erie Company's money, [illegible] Opera House figures con[illegible]. The complaint sets forth [illegible] Fisk, & Co. have been systematic in the habit of interfering with [illegible] and movements; have used their [illegible] and their official positions, [illegible] money belonging to said [illegible] purposes; and further, com[illegible] company's agents and employees [illegible] in connection with such [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] Among [illegible] plaint [illegible] help [illegible] the Gr[illegible] spicuously [illegible] Gould [illegible] ally in [illegible] local election political influence and have appointed company for [illegible] pelling the co[illegible] to use the [illegible] purpose.

THE [illegible] SPANISH GUNBOATS.

[illegible] the libel issued [illegible] yesterday against the Spanish gunboats is [illegible] based upon the [illegible] these vessels are to be employed [illegible] carrying on hostilities [illegible] claim that they are [illegible] ty or people [illegible] the Spanish [illegible] ground that [illegible] employed by Spain in [illegible] against Peru. The [illegible] to be used against the col[illegible] of Cuba has been deferred. An [illegible] libel containing this charge has been prepared, but withheld to await positive instructions on the point from Washington, which are expected to-day.

AN EMPTY CASH BOX.

A tin cash box was found in the streets yesterday rifled of its contents. It is believed from a few papers found therein that it was taken from the Boylston Bank, Boston.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

SPAIN.

THE PORTO RICO CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The Minister of the colonies to-day read in the Cortes a draft of a constitution for Porto Rico. It forbids the discussion of any proposition for seperation from Spain; proclaims complete religious liberty; gives the right of suffrage to all who can read and write, except slaves; places certain restrictions on slavery; proclaims that slaves have no rights, and can only acquire them by emancipation. The question of slavery is reserved for a subsequent bill.

NASHVILLE.

Legislative Proceedings — Radical Legislation Wiped Out.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24.—In the House to-day a bill repealing the law allowing negroes to hold office and set on juries came up on its second reading and without discussion was tabled by a vote of 41 to 30.

The bill repealing the law imposing penalties on common carriers for making distinction on account of race or color, was passed on its third reading.

The bill repealing the law requiring test oaths for holding office, also passed its third reading.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov 24.—The State Legislature convened yesterday. The Governor's message was read to-day. He speaks cheerfully of the financial condition of the State; recommends that interest on the debt be paid in specie; takes strong grounds against State aid to railroads; advises the passage of laws to protect workingmen, and urges especial attention to manufactures and agricultural improvements.

Sentenced to Death.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 24.—Gov. Geary to-day signed the death-warrants of Adam Titus, sentenced in Cumberland county for the murder of Henry Stahm, and of Dr. Paul Schoepfe, sentenced in the same county for the murder of Miss Steinick. The day appointed for the execution of both is the 22d of December. Schoepf's warrant was signed in obedience to the recommendation of the Attorney General in his report of the case.

Insurance Case Decided.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—In the case of Helen A. Miller vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., an action to recover $50,000, amount of policy on the life of her husband, was tried in the U. S. Circuit Court Monday and Tuesday, Judge Giles, this morning delivered the opinion, and directed judgment in favor of plaintiff for the amount of the policy less premium stipulated to be paid. Defendant reserved exceptions to ruling of the court, for the purpose of [illegible] an appeal to the Supreme Court.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Not at Home Till His Message is Completed.

Mexican Claims Commission.

Office of Marine Hospital Inspector Abolished.

The Indian Question in Montana.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Libel Suit.

Funds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President was at work to-day on the message and refused to see any callers, although there were an unusually large number of visitors.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Joint Commission to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States and Mexico, made against each other, and which is created by a duly ratified treaty between the two countries, will meet in this city in a few days, its preliminary organization having been effected some time since. Already a large amount of claims have been filed by American claimants against Mexico, which will exceed some fifteen millions of dollars. It is not probable that the Commission will make awards covering one-half of that sum. Wm. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, is Commissioner of the United States.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Treasury Department has removed W. D. Stewart, Inspector of Marine Hospitals, the office being useless and the reports of the same worthless. Many of these hospitals were abolished a year or two ago, and Congress will be asked at the coming session to abolish more of them.

MASTERMAN AND BLISS.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day continued their investigation of the conduct of Admiral Davis, who brought home Masterman and Bliss in irons from Paraguay. The testimony thus far sustains the course of Davis, and that of other naval officers in the South American squadron.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE

held another session at the Capitol to-day, and worked away on the details of the new bill. It is not probable that the bill be ready to report by the meeting of Congress.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN MONTANA.

Delegate Cavanaugh, from Montana, had a long interview with the President yesterday on the Indian question in his Territory, and asked that more troops may be sent there to protect the settlers from depredations. The President expressed his willingness to afford every protection within his control, but did not seem to favor a suggestion of the Grand Jury of Montana that Indians should be made as amenable to the civil law as the whites, and tried by the courts in the same way. The latter policy, however, is favored by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[illegible] LIBEL SUIT.

William G. [illegible] editor's [illegible] and [illegible] a clerk in the Third Auditor's [illegible], Treasury Department, a church [illegible] temperance man, and one of the trustees of the Howard University, entered to-day a libel suit against the proprietor and editor of the National Republican of this city, and claims ten thousand dollars damages for its issue of the 20th instant. That paper furnished an interesting account, in which Finney is charged with having seduced a young lady employed in the Treasury Department.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

It is learned that an arrangement has been entered into in New York with gentlemen of the highest financial standing for funds with which to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the West. The papers have been signed and delivered. Every arrangement will soon be made to construct this great national thoroughfare.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Saml. L. Marshall, of Illinois, and Vice President Colfax are among to-day, arrivals.

Ex-President Johnson has engaged quarters here for the winter.

JUDGE BUSTEED SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, Nov 24.—The President has appointed Jno. B. Southworth United States Attorney Northern District of Alabama, vice B. Busteed, suspended.

VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.

The President and Mrs. Grant and a large number of prominent persons, including ladies, by invitation, visited the navy yard this afternoon. After viewing United States steamers and other objects of interests, they were entertained by Admiral Farragut at his residence. The usual salute was fired and there was a dress parade of the marine guard.

THE ALABAMA CLAIM QUESTION.

The entire speech of Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's dinner is just received here in the London papers, and is regarded as friendly to the settlement of the Alabama claims question in a manner satisfactory to the United States. This view is strengthened by letters from a distinguished source in England, making inquiries and suggestions, indicating a continued improvement in the state of feeling on this subject, and strongly expressive of a desire that the dispute be promptly adjusted. There has, however, been no official action, but the aspect leads to the belief that negotiations will be resumed at an early day.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The visit of District Attorney Pierrepont to Washington last week was not with especial reference to the Spanish gunboats, but while here this subject was brought to his attention, a voluminous protest from the contractor for building the vessels having been received by the Government, complaining of the conduct of Peru, and of the United States, for their detention, and laying the foundation of a claim for damages. It was in consequence of this protest, and with the view to a decision of the question by the courts, that legal proceedings were ordered to be instituted, the libeling of the vessels being a preliminary to the suit.

Contrary to recently published statements, there was no protest by the Spanish Minister against legal proceedings. The truth is he is not dissatisfied with them, and certainly his conferences with the Secretary of State have been altogether free from excitement. This subject continues to be discussed in diplomatic circles, the opinion being expressed there and in other quarters entitled to respect, that there is insufficient grounds for detention in the representations of the Peruvian Minister. Therefore the Spanish gunboats will be released and permitted to leave this country.

RELIABLE FROM CUBA.

The latest reliable information from Cuba concerning the insurgents shows a decline in their cause, and that they are not now in possession of a single town, having been obliged even to abandon Guaymaro, the seat of the Cespedes Government. There is no doubt that several months ago General Jordan proposed to surrender to the Spanish authorities, not on his own account, but on that of his men from the United States, who were, he said, forced to the front of battle in all combats. In consequence of this, comparatively few of the American soldiers survived; but the Cubans prevented the consummation of Jordan's object. General Jordan was therefore unable to leave the country, and was transferred to the staff of Cespedes.

THE LILIAN'S CREW.

The following letter was received to-day at the Department of State:

Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 23.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th inst., relative to the destitute condition of a number of misguided citizens of the United States, who have been abandoned in Nassau, N. P., by the steamer Lilian, alleged to have been engaged in the service of the Cuban insurgents.

Rear Admiral Chas. H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has been instructed to send one of his vessels to Nassau for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to Key West such of the men referred to as wish to avail themselves of the passage and will agree not to violate hereafter the neutrality laws of the United States.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
GEO. M. ROBESON, Sec'y of Navy.
To HON. HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

ASSIGNED.

Capt. C. H. Carlton has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte. First Lieutenant J. J. Hasler, relieved from duty as Indian agent, is ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte.

THE DOMINION.

Parliamentary Proceedings — Nova Scotia Finances — The Red River War — The Fenians the Disturbing Element.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—The Quebec Legislature opened yesterday. The Lieutenant Governor said the laws for the promotion of agriculture, colonization and education had been productive of beneficial results. The exploration and settlement of the territory north of the river St Lawrence has been commenced and is being actively prosecuted, and has done much toward favoring colonization. Great progress has been made in a division of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada, and an early settlement is anticipated. The expenditures within the last six months have been within the estimates.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—Mr. Black's resolution, condemning the course of the Dominion Parliament, in relation to the financial arrangements of Nova Scotia, as unjust to Ontario, and in violation of the true Federal compact, was the subject of protracted debate in the Legislature last evening. The result was that the first twelve resolutions were rejected. The thirteenth, involving the principle of finality of the original arrangements between the several Provinces, was carried, the government being defeated by a majority of fifteen.

A special to the Globe from St Paul says a gentleman from Fort Gorry arrived at St. Paul yesterday. He says that English half-breeds and whites have taken little or no part in the demonstration. The insurgents are chiefly French half-breeds. A system of passes has been adopted and strict surveillance exercised. The insurgents have taken possion of the Hudson Bay storehouses, and are dealing out to themselves daily rations from the company's supplies.

Dr. Brown, editor of the Northwestern, refused to print the rebel proclamation, but his printers were forced at the mouth of the musket to issue the revolutionary document, which was posted in various parts of the rebellious district. A Red river trading house at St. Paul learns there is a strong organization, including half breeds, awaiting a favorable opportunity to declare in favor of Gov. McDougall. A Fenian priest is said to be directing the minds of the disturbers.

EUROPE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

PEABODY'S REMAINS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sailing of the steamship Monarch, with the remains of the late George Peabody, has been postponed until December 2d.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

James Pierce & Co., merchants [illegible] well known in the American trade, of Dublin, [illegible] are bankrupt.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The [illegible] cable company decline [illegible] shares of the French [illegible] on the announced five shillings yesterday [illegible] American company [illegible] announcement that the [illegible] cables to a Ge[illegible] Anglo [illegible] leased one of their [illegible] company.

SPAIN.

DEATH OF DULCE.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Gen. Dulce, recently at the head of the Government in Cuba, died yesterday.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Governor will soon present to the Cortes a number of documents bearing on the Cuban question.

THE THRONE.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Private advices received here contradict positively the general impression that Italy favors the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the Spanish throne. A dispatch from Madrid, however, states that Gen Prim has assured the Cortes that the proposition meets with the favor of King Victor Emanuel. The Duke of Genoa now has 165 deputies pledged to his support.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to Lesseps, the president director of the Suez canal.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.

Within the past three weeks 24,000 volunteers have sailed from Spanish ports for Cuba.

EGYPT.

PROGRESS OF EUGENIE.

ALEXANDRIA, November 24.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived here.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

The Locomotives of Both Trains Demolished—List of the Wounded.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 24.—About half-past five last evening, the mail train going West, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, collided with a freight train going East, near Patonia, about seventy-five miles from Erie. Both locomotives are complete wrecks, and the baggage car was telescoped into the smoking car. No one was killed. The following is a list of the injured, so far as ascertained: John Spafford, mail agent, side and head; R. Hood, fireman, arm and hip; Martin McLaughlin, engineer mail train, side and hips; I. Meiservency, baggage master, side and head; A. Seink, newsboy, head; J. Kline, Warren, Pennsylvania, arm broken and hurt in the head; D. T. Hall, Kane, Pennsylvania, breast and head; D. Bullett and J. Burke, firemen, both hurt in the head; Culbertson, telegraph repairer, bruised; one unknown person was hurt in the breast. An investigation is now being made as to the cause of the collision.

New York Universalist Centenary.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A large number of clergymen and others connected with the Universalist Church, assembled in this city for the purpose of holding the first centenary of the society in this state. The meeting organized by the appointment of Rev. Geo. W. Montgomery, of Rochester, moderator, and Hon. Wm P. Robinson, of Auburn, clerk.

Rev. A. Saxe, D. D., of Rochester, opened the exercises by prayer, after which important business matters were discussed by the Revs. Bartholomew, Saxe, Bolls, Brown, Pulman, Manly, Tomlinson, Austin, and Barlow.

Rev. E. C. Bolls, of Brooklyn, delivered the Centenary sermon this evening to a very large audience. The meeting continues through to-morrow.

Filibustering — Telegrafo Released — Salt.

CURACCOA, Nov. 7, via HAVANA, 24.—A filibustering expedition has sailed from this island for St. Domingo to join the revolutionary forces operating against President Baez.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 17, via HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The British authorities have released the steamer Telegrafo, belonging to General Cabral, the leader of the revolutionary forces in St. Domingo.

The British authorities at Tortola have seized a privateer lately put in there.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Advices from Turk's Island report a good demand for salt, but prices steady.

NEW YORK.

Important Suit Against Fisk, Gould, and Others.

Demoralizing Effect of Fisk's Opera House Enterprise.

Innocent Clerks and Operatic Artistes.

Formal Seizure of the Spanish Gunboats.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A most important suit, which may result in the virtual deposition of Gould and Fisk from the control of the Erie road, has just been commenced, the papers in the case being an order of suspension and an injunction issued by Justice [illegible] Supreme Court of Delaware [illegible] county, State of New York, and the complaint [illegible] by the plaintiff, James A. [illegible] were served upon Fisk, Gould, and all of the directors but three, at their magnificent office, in Twenty-third street, this evening. Justice Murray orders that Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Fred. A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. R. Simons, George Chalt, Henry N. Smith and Chas. G. Grosen be and they are hereby subpoenaed both as directors and as officers of the Erie Railway Company, and that each and all of them have no right, privilege or authority in regard to said company. Philo L. Ruggles is the referee appointed to examine into any matters which may be brought by defendant in regard to this action. All the directors have not been suspended, a sufficient number remaining to run the road. The plaintiff in a complaint covering ninety pages of a large sized pamphlet, charges Fisk and Lane with incompetency, with bribing courts and legislators, corrupting the press, and expending money at Albany. All the Directors suspended are charged with sacrificing the Erie interest for personal gain; with schemes to perpetuate power; with the issue of bonds and stocks, with having increased the whole amount of the outstanding common stock from $34,265,000, as it was in August, 1868, to the enormous amount of $70,000,000; that during the same period, with occasional fluctuations, the market value of the stock and bonds have steadily fallen, showing a loss to bond and stock holders of $14,485,969. To this amount must be added the depreciation on the ten millions of dollars stock issued in March, 1868. The complaint further charges that said Fisk, Gould, and Lane, for the purpose of making money for themselves, made the purchase about this time of a very expensive and highly ornamented white marble building, formerly known as Pike's Opera House, now as the Grand Opera House, Fisk and Gould owners, and James Fisk, Jr., manager-in-chief, or proprietor of the performances, which [illegible] nearly seven hundred thousand dollars [illegible] money of said [illegible], paid in [illegible] part from ings, houses [illegible] company; with several dwellings and that [illegible] adjacent, purchased therewith; on Twenty [illegible] they also purchased several houses [illegible] Twenty-third street and Twenty-fourth [illegible], near the corner of Eighth avenue; and that said Fisk, who resides or rooms in one of them, from which he has a private connection to the box of said opera-house, and to and from which the inmates of said house and women who practice on the stage can pass to and fro; that said contract for the leasing of a portion of said opera-house is a fraud upon said company and its creditors; that it is injurious to the business of said corporation to have [illegible] nightly occupied for its offices in a building [illegible] operatic performances; that the frequency of said building by the large number of young clerks in the employment of said company and by opera and theater women at the same time, and the rehearsals by day, with the tread of ballet girls, and the echoes of operas and songs and all sorts of instruments resounding in said building are demoralizing to said young men and are destructive to the interest of the company; that free boxes and hospitality are there granted to detectives, roughs, and men of the town; that special theater trains are run; that they dabble in political intrigues, making themselves the objects of mob violence in consequence of gold gambling by resorting to such devices as free lines of omnibuses, calcium lights and displays; that the company is now embarrassed and in bad credit; that payment of the bills are delayed; wages of employees are in arrears, and there then exists at large threatening floating debt. When the papers were served upon Fisk & Gould this evening they took the matter quite coolly, and stated they had expected such a turn of affairs which they attributed to Vanderbilt. This, however, is emphatically denied by plaintiff's counsel. It is not believed that the Erie magnates will obey the mandates of the court, and it is quite likely that force will have to be resorted to to oust them from the Erie office.

SEIZURE OF THE GUNBOATS.

Marshal Harlow, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Winslow, proceeded to-day to the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, and seized the thirty gunboats which have been built by the Messrs. Delamater for the Spanish government. There are fifteen of these boats in an unfinished condition. The Marshal could not to-day grant a permission for the work to proceed on these boats, but promised to obtain such permission if possible. No keepers were placed on board the boats, which were left under the guard of the United States vessel which has been guarding them for some time past.

DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

The downward tendency of prices was seen again to-day in the fall of about one dollar to two dollars per ton in the prices of coal, at the sale of seventy thousand tons Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway company.

BONDS.

The Government bond market was weak in greenback prices, but stronger in the gold quotations on the extra purchase of bonds by the Government. The market continues to be freely supplied by the sales of investers who are disposing of their 5-20 bonds, and in many cases they invest the proceeds in first-class railway mortgages having gold interest.

STOCKS.

There was an active business in the Union and Central and Western Pacific railroad bonds.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 126⅜ and declined to 126, closing at that price at three o'clock P. M. After the board adjourned the market was weaker, and the price declined to 125¾ to 125⅞ at the close. The stock market has shown the curious contrast of great heaviness and decline in Lake Shore, while Northwestern common was held up by the bull party.

THE GUNBOAT DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Webster, son-in-law of Secretary Fish and one of the counsel for the Spanish Government, called on Mr. Pierrepont in relation to the gunboats, but the substance of the interview has not transpired. It is understood that Mr. Webster is now preparing the necessary bonds preparatory to making application for the release of the steamers, and it is believed that the application will be made to Judge Blatchford before the close of the present week.

THE BLATCHFORD FRAUDS.

The grand jury in the United States District Court have found an indictment against Blatchford for complicity in the drawback frauds in the custom-house. The indictment is based on the evidence of W. H. Korn and the vouchers which are endorsed with Blatchford's name. It is said that indictments have also been found against the Caldwells, who were alleged to be associates of Blatchford in the crime, but they have not yet been filed.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The grand jury also found indictments against counterfeiters and a number of lottery dealers for non-payment of special tax.

Chas. Colin, a merchant, was arrested to-day on a telegram from the Chief of Police, of Charleston, S. C., in which he is charged with having forged drafts to the amount of $10,000.

FEAR OF INJUNCTIONS.

The Express says $1,500,000 was sent out of this city yesterday in fear of injunctions.

GOLD.

The gold in the Sub-treasury has all been counted and found correct.

EXPORTS

from this port last week, were $4,9[illegible]8,180.

CLEVELAND.

Western Associated Press Meeting — National Woman Suffrage Convention — The Old Story of Wrongs—"Then and Now" of Woman's [illegible] Now."

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 24.—The Western Associated Press [illegible] meeting to-day was largely attended, and a large amount of business was transacted. The annual report of the board was read by Hon Joseph Medill, of Chicago, chairman of the executive committee. It showed the affairs of the association to be in a more promising condition than ever before. Among other things, the Board of Directors were instructed to employ reporters in each branch of Congress, to make special reports of proceedings for the Western press.

The question of the removal of the head quarters of the agency to Chicago was, after some discussion, referred to the Board of Directors.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, as chairman of the special committee, reported the following nominations for the new board: Directors—H. N. Walker, of Detroit; Jos. Medill, of Chicago; J. G. Lieberick, of Pittsburg; W. N. Haldeman, of Louisville; A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland; John Knapp, of St. Louis, and W. D. Bingham, of Dayton.

These were all elected. There was a general desire to have Richard Smith serve again, but he positively declined.

The by laws were so amended as to change the time of annual meeting from November to the first Wednesday in June.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Executive Committee for important services last year, and thanking the City Council of Cleveland for the use of the City Hall. Adjourned sine die.

The Board of Directors met immediately and organized by the election of W. N. Walker, President, and H. C. Baker, Secretary. Jos Medill and W. N. Haldeman were appointed the Executive Committee.

The Woman's Suffrage Association met at Case Hall, in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell called the convention to order, and read a circular letter prepared by the committee of which she is chairman, and also a call for this convention, based on opinions received in response to that circular letter. The call, with signatures from residents of twenty-three States and territories and the District of Columbia, invited the meeting of a convention of delegates from each State, not exceeding the number of representatives in Congress, to form an American Woman's Suffrage Association.

On motion of Mr. Lenborn, of [illegible], Jas. B. Bradwell, of Chicago [illegible] Mass., Judge [illegible] temporary chairman, who [illegible], was chosen temporary [illegible] said: [illegible] on taking the chair

WOMEN [illegible] AND MEN OF AMERICA: I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me to preside over you. The objects of this meeting have been well stated by Mrs. Stone. I will only add that we have only met to form an association that shall extend into every State and county from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

Mrs. Mary F. Davis, wife of A. J. Davis, the seer, was elected temporary secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Livermore, of Ill.; C. M. [illegible], of Mass.; A. J. Boyer, of Ohio; W. T. Hazard, of Mo.; and Rev. Mrs. Ames, of Cal.

Only a few responding to the call for votes in the convention, the Chairman said, "I hope all will vote yes or no when called. To say yes or no is very characteristic of the ladies at least."

A delegate, *sotto voce*—"Yes they are, but sometimes they say no when they mean yes."

While the committee was out Lucy Stone read letters from Mrs. F. D. Gage and Geo. Wm. Curtis, interspersing the reading with allusions to the first meeting in favor of woman suffrage held in Cleveland sixteen years ago, when Mrs. Gage presided.

Mrs. Cutler, of Ohio, was introduced by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and made a speech in favor of conferring the ballot on women.

She was followed by Mrs. Julia Howard Howe, who read a lengthy written address in favor of the objects of the convention.

Judge Bradwell said: It has been decided repeatedly by the courts that American women are citizens of the country. A foreign-born woman was not naturalized by the naturalization of her husband, and she could only be naturalized on a separate application. This decision of woman's citizenship might produce complications. For instance, suppose Vermont were to confer the ballot on women, as that State probably will, and women on whom the ballot had been thus conferred should move out West. They might claim, under the 15th amendment, the right to vote.

Mrs. Ames thought decisions as to woman's citizenship had been somewhat muddled. She had been informed by a lady who made application to the State Department for protection in a proposed trip to China, that she had received a response that for such protection she would have to depend on the courtesy of consul.

Mr. Blackwell, from the Committee on Credentials, reported delegates present from New [illegible] Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, [illegible] York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, [illegible] Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, [illegible] California and Delaware, Minnesota, [illegible] New Jersey, Delaware and [illegible] organizations present. Of these States [illegible], a Committee on [illegible] Ohio reported [illegible] Blackwell [illegible] nted, con[illegible] On motion of Mr. [illegible] Permanent Organization [illegible] was appointed [illegible] representing [illegible] from each State, consisting of one delegate [illegible] seated.

The afternoon session was opened with an invocation by Rev. A. B[illegible] Blockell. Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Rhode Island, was elected president with [illegible] vice president from each State represented, Myra Bradwell and Mary F. Davis secretaries, and W. N. Hudson, of Cleveland, treasurer.

A letter was read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison [illegible] tion. In approving the objects of the convention [illegible] that the this letter the writer expresses a hope [illegible] one, organ of the convention, should it [illegible] fondly will not mistake rashness for courage, badinage for smartness, cunning for sagacity, [illegible] page for wit, unscrupulousness for [illegible], extravagance for devotion, lunacy for genius, or an incongruous melange for a simple [illegible] table dish. He adds: Whatever legislation can do to remove unequal burdens or to secure unequal rights will be sure of accomplishment as soon as the political power of women is the exact counterpart of that now exclusively in the hands of men; in their hands, not in consequence of any superior intelligence, virtue, or patriotism on their part, but solely on account of the sex. And what is this but a flagrant usurpation based upon an inconsequential difference?

Speeches in favor of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution offered in Congress by Mr Julian, of Indiana, were made by Rev. Mr. Handford, of Massachusetts, and Susan B. Anthony.

On motion of Mr. Lucy Stone Blackwell a committee of three was appointed to invite the members of the Western Press Association to attend this meeting.

On motion of Mrs. S. S. Foster the motion was so modified as to allow them to participate in the deliberations.

During the afternoon session the hall was crowded, a large number of citizens of Cleveland being present.

The following is the letter of Mrs. Frances D. Gage to the American Woman's Suffrage Association:

From the invalid's chamber and the cripple's chair I send you my most earnest "God speed you" in your humanitarian work. Many that will stand up on the platform in Cleveland, November 24th, stood on the platform of the National Women's Right's Convention in the same city sixteen years ago. Looking back from the standpoint of American opinion to-day to that time, and comparing the "then" and the "now," can you not feel that the victory is almost won? If God and nature have decreed from the beginning that man and woman shall not stand as equals in all that appertains to the highest development of the human race, then is our civilization a mockery and our Christianity a failure.

FRANCES D. GAGE.

CHICAGO.

The Red River Rebellion—Waiting for a Reaction—Fire—Killed—Convention of Liquor Dealers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The latest intelligence from the Red river insurrection says that the mails are not allowed to leave without close scrutiny. Meanwhile, McDougall remains in his quarters in Dakota. A house connected with the Red river trade has private advices that there is an organization [illegible] sending considerable [illegible] of Scotch, in communication with [illegible] of half breeds, to take advantage [illegible] McDougall, prepared to [illegible] A special [illegible] of any reaction in his behalf. [illegible] just received from St. Paul says: [illegible] dated Pembina the 10th says McDougall has rented a house and settled for the winter. Fort Garry and the whole country is in possession of the rebels. The object is not to throw off all allegiance to the Queen, but to oppose annexation to Canada."

The commission house of Samuel J. Robinson, [illegible] Morris, Ill., was burned this morning. Loss $8,000. Insured for $3,000.

N. Blum, hurt by the falling of an iron column yesterday on Clark street, died late last night.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is much better to-day. He will be about [illegible] in a few days.

The convention of liquor dealers and rectifiers of the United States assembled at the Sherman House this morning at 11 o'clock. On calling the roll, the States of Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and California were found represented. Samuel Redskopf, of Milwaukee, read a welcome address, in which he said: "Finding that the laws and regulations of the Treasury Department, concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors, become more and more serious, so as to seriously interfere with their business, the liquor dealers and rectifiers have formed a society for the purpose of protecting their interests, and to effect, if possible, such changes in the present laws concerning distilled spirits as to do away with the vexations and expensive system of ganging and stamping."

J. A. Montgomery, of Chicago, was elected temporary chairman. Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, but adjourned in a few minutes without doing anything of public importance, until 9 to-morrow morning.

WEST INDIES.

Porto Rico Tranquil—Schooner Released—Insurrection in Hayti.

PORTO RICO, Nov. 18, via HAVANA, Nov 24. Island perfectly tranquil, and prospects for good crops brilliant. In January next, duties on certain articles imported to the island, which for some time have been admitted free, will be reimposed.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, are received. Case of schooner Labrave is still undecided, but it is presumed she will be returned to her captain, the seizure being thought premature and illegal.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 6, via HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Gens Cocvalier and Velandein, formerly of Salnave's staff, have joined the insurgent forces under Gen. Caleton, and all are marching against Port au Prince.

The revolutionary steamers Florida and Quaker City are blockading Cape Haytien. Salnave's war steamers are unable to come out and attack them.

President Salnave is sick.

Trial of Church-Burners.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 24.—James Ketchen yesterday plead guilty to the charge of burning the Baptist church at China last October. Wm. G. Kingsbury, charged with inciting Ketchen, plead not guilty. The trial lasted two days, and this morning the jury was discharged, failing to agree.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Thursday ..... 12 M.

GALT HOUSE.

W W George, Ky	J H [illegible], N O
J H Marks, N Y	[illegible] W Forse, N Y
J S Godeley, Ky	J D Rice, Mo
J C A Blatt, Zanesville	W M Boggs, Ky
Jas Blackburn & Gm, Ky	Samuel D Clapp, N Y
C L Wayne, N Y	G Parker, N Y
[illegible] & w, St Louis	W [illegible], N Y
Mrs Quinley, Phila	Mrs Quinley, Phila
Mrs H Hathen, Ind	F F Barber, Danville
[illegible] O Bradley, N Y	H Randall, N Y
J H McKee, N O	C S Fairchild, N Y
Jas F Beyer, Ind	J G Crouch & [illegible], Ill
C A Rusch, N Y	J R Williams, Ky
O W Langston, N Y	R W Fowler, Ga
J A Beazly, Ky	Miss H Beazly, do
Miss J Simpson, do	H A [illegible], Ill
T H Hawes, do	B J [illegible], Ky
C A Harris, Va	W A Nixon, Ohio
J R Fitzhugh, Buffalo	J W McPherson, Ky
J J Cox, Miss	Dr R F Matthews, Col
Miss M S Matthews, do	J W Craig, Ky
Mrs J B Black[illegible] and family, do	
J L [illegible], do	W P Sprouie, do
Mr Ropely, Ala	Miss Raley, do
H H Harrison, N Y	T G Corrish, Ala
C W Dasher, do	
Tho McRow, Miss	H C Fuk, N Y
M L Shoomaker	John McKow, Miss
W H Hastings, Phila	Thos McKow, Penn
P F Mason, Ky	D F Woodrow, Ky
T H Woodrow, Ky	J P Free, N Y
G B Gibson, Cin	S E Cary, Ky
G A Allen, N Y	Mr & Mrs C Wood, Phila
S Carrington & wife, Rich	Geo Rice, Dublin
F Watson, Belfast	C T [illegible]son, Ga
G W Day, Mass	Dudley Porter, Mass
H A Cross, Mass	Wm Leigh, Va
S B Thomas, Ky	Jas R Webster, N O
G C Osborn, Ky	C B Brooks, Penn
G K Swearinger, N Y	J F Holmes, Ind
Mrs Geo Essel, Pa	W Beck, N Y
J Adler, N Y	H L Hadler, Cin
W E Morris, Pa	N A Furop, Ills
J H Woodward, W Va	B Ormsby & wife, Ky
L F Dodier, N Y	S Granger, N Y
F E Richmond, N Y	F G Clark, Ills
Wm W George, Ky	

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

S Meyer, O	Wm Kollman, O
W H Rea, Mo	J W Williamson, Tenn
H M Hingle, Ala	T W Steger, Tenn
J B Wise, W D C	J B Van Dyne & L Tenn
D H McGavock, Tenn	Miss Mulford, Tenn
Miss Schafer, Tenn	J C Latham, Jr., Ky
G D Mason, Ky	S M Anderson, Ky
B Sharp, Tenn	C M Willing, N Y
C B Smith & w, P R O T	J Smith, Ky
[illegible] Anderson, Va	A F Presser, Penn
Geo Alberson, do	W W Cowan, do
D E D Ketten, do	W W Seguin, P R Opera Troupe
A [illegible], P R O Troupe	
E Bather, do	J A E [illegible], Ind
J [illegible] Fates, Ind	W D Stone, Ky
E B Wing & wife, Ky	W C Phillips, do
W M Waute, do	J M Duncan, do
[illegible] Horton, Pa	L Mo[illegible], Cin
	J [illegible] Robinson, Mt S
S Lesher, do	J B [illegible]van, N O
J M McOnnas, Tenn	J Jafarer, do
G C Hamilton, N O	A Griffin, N O
Alex Hull & son, Miss	W W [illegible], Ky
S H Boos, Ky	S W Day, N Y
W H McMain, Ala	

WILLARD HOTEL.

M Frenzari, Cin	P G Fox, Ky
D A Stewart, Penn	Robinson, Penn
J H R Renn, Ky	Miss Kate Renn, Ky
H C George, Wis	E D Stanleford, Ky
J Williams, Ky	T Ormsby, Ky
R W Henry, Ky	Sam Johnson, Ky
W H Orchard, N Y	Sam Davis, Cin
G P Arbegust, Ky	W D Philip, Ky
E H Randolph, Tenn	W B Hayes, Boston
Thos Simmons, Boston	T P Forro, Ky
S D King, Penn	Mr. M W Caley, Ky
Mrs W F Dudly, Ky	W Middleton, Ky
J Ross, Ky	W A Mykantz, Ohio
C A Rutherton, Ohio	H [illegible], Iowa
P P Wensley, Cin	Ben H King, Cin
[illegible] H Collins, Chicago	Mrs B Collins, Baltimore
[illegible] Lizzie Collins, Md	Miss Kate Collins, Md
[illegible] Simpson, Ohio	Tho McQuin, Ohio
[illegible] Robins, Idaho	John Smith, Smithville

NATIONAL HOTEL.

[illegible] Boyer, Ky	Miss Laura Campbell, Ky
Miss [illegible], Md	M S [illegible], Md
L F [illegible], Md	M B Burney, Ky
Miss Smith, Ky	C H Morris, do
J M Bossun, do	W H Campbell, Ky
J S L[illegible], N Y	J B Starkey, Ind
F Sutherland, Ind	F P Grinnell, Ky
Wm A Hunt, Ind	Capt S [illegible] Ats, Ky
J H Phifton, Ky	Capt Lee Kate, Ky
H M Samuels, Ky	F Neel, Ky
Frederick Kistab	Wm Bell, Ky
J H Sullivan, Ky	Harry Beyers, Cuba
E E Bowers, Ky	Thos G Watkins, Ky
E H Johnson, Ind	R T Hall, Ohio
W B Whitney, Ind	Mrs M Roberts, Ky
J R Roberts, Ky	C L Hathaway, Ind
A Dean, Ind	D Hamilton, Ky
Geo Bowers, Ky	N L Lodge, Ky
S Black, Ky	[illegible] P Meriwether, Ky
Col A G Hodges, Ky	A [illegible] R Dabney, Ala.
Wm Steel, Ky	

U. S. HOTEL.

Miss Fullman, N Y	[illegible] Morgan, Ill
Miss J Morgan, Ill	Miss E [illegible], N Y
W W Campbell, Ky	Miss Le[illegible], Ky
Miss J Woolfleck, Ky	S Woolfleck, Ky
H Allison, Ill	Miss L Woolfleck, Ky
A D Leavitt, Ky	W G Anders
T H Murray, Ky	J Ranner, Ky
G Sheer, N Y	J B Hardin, Ky
Daniel Black, city	M Welsh, N Y
J W Friedman, N Y	H B Allen, Ky
C H Waller & [illegible], Ky	W Seronn, Wis
Miss Fullman, N Y	C Polmer & w, N J
Miss J Morgan, Chicago	Miss E Morgan, Chicago
Mrs Dallman, N Y	Mrs Levering, N Y
Sam'l Wooldeck, Ky	W W Campbell, Ky
Miss Sallie Woolfleck, do	Mrs Joe Woolfleck, Ky
W G Anderson, do	H Allison, Ill
J Beamer, do	A D Leavitt, Ky
J B Harding, do	T H Murray, do
M Wilson, N Y	G Heavey, N Y
H H Allen, Penn Valley	D Black, city
W Seurn, Wis	J W Friedman, N Y
	C H Waller & wife, Ky

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE EVENING EXPRESS, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1869.

The local money market is giving no evidence whatever of a return to an easy condition. The banks are extending limited accommodations to their customers, but business men generally are compelled to husband their resources with great care, and the lack of currency is felt embarrassingly. The rates of interest at the banks and banking-houses are quoted at 9@12 per cent., but the fact is, the great bulk of transactions are based upon much higher figures, ranging from 15 @24 per cent.

EXCHANGE is in fair demand and in ample supply. Rates are steady, and range from 1-10 discount buying to 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—There is a limited demand for gold, and the offerings are small. There is but little change taking place in the premium, but the tendency is to lower rates. Transactions to-day ranged from 126, buying to 128 selling.

The weather to-day was bright and genial; favorable for business of all descriptions. The inability of the L. and N. R. R. to move all the freight offering has had the effect to restrict trade to some departments; but, all things considered, business is seasonably active, and prices of all leading commodities are steady.

The hog market continues active and steady with fair receipts; prices range from $10@10 65 for choice to extra choice lots, and medium fair hogs command from 9[illegible]. The packers [illegible] are actively engaged, and the killing [illegible] to 5,250 head. The total up yesterday amounted [illegible] number of hogs to last evening 66,[illegible] head. [illegible] killed will depend somewhat upon the condition of the money market, and to the ample facilities in this regard this seasons business is likely [illegible] come fully up to last season, if it does not exceed it.

Provisions are firm, with good demand, and stock of pork, bulk meats, and lard are ample to meet the demand. We quote pork at $31@31 50. Lard is firm at 18½c for prime tierces, and 19¾@20c for prime keg.

We note an advance in dried fruit, and quote apples at 6@6½c, half-peaches 8½@9c, quarters at 6@6½c.

The flour and grain market is quotably unchanged, with a moderate local demand.

Groceries are steady with light stocks of sugars.

Whisky is steady with a good demand for raw, and sales are made at $1 02, tax paid. Rectified is active and firm at $1 08@1 20 per gallon.

LEAF TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sales at the six auction warehouses amounted to 19 hhds., with rejections on bids of 21 hhds.

Range of [illegible] from $2 55 for sweepings to $14 for cutting leaf.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—M.

GOLD—125⅞.

COTTON—Quiet but steady; good middling 25½c.

DRY GOODS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady at 16¼@17¾c, in gold. Sugar is easier; Cuba 11¼@13c; Porto Rico 12@13½c; refined soft 14¾@14¾c; hard 15⅞c.

OILS—Linseed oil is dull at 94@96c. Petroleum is unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; nominally $1 02@1 04.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat is very firm, and is held at higher rates; white $1 38@1 40; No. 2 spring nominal—$1 28@1 29. Corn is quiet but steady at $1 00@1 10. Oats are firm at 64@65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork and lard quiet but steady.

HOGS—Firm, and higher prices are asked; sales at 10½@11¼c; held at 11½c. Receipts of 12,000 head.

CATTLE—[illegible]; received fair at 11@16½c. Receipts none.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.

FLOUR—Dull and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier and prices unsettled; No. 2 spring 88½@89c, seller December, 91½c bid, seller January. Corn firmer and dull; No. 2 at 70@[illegible]c seller December. Oats quiet and steady; 41@[illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominally 95@96c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork nominally $28 50, seller January. Lard salable at 17½c. HOGS—At an advance of 6½@11¼c; good to choice 9@9[illegible]. Receipts—dressed, 1,016; live, 13,137. Live shipped, 5,510.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Uplands at 12[illegible]d; Orleans 11⅞@12[illegible]d.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened 111s 6; lard 73s 6d; [illegible].

FLOUR—Western at 23s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat, [illegible] red at 8s 3; winter at 8s 7@9s 8; California white at 9s 6. Corn at 29 3d. [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—1 P. M.

COTTON—Market steady and prices unchanged. Uplands 11⅞; Orleans 11⅞ [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat, winter red easier at 9s 7d.

FLOUR—Has advanced.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 74s 9d; pork 111s; bacon 67s.

River News.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 25.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Lenora No. 2, Mad.	Camelia, Columbus.

DEPARTURES—Nov. 25.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Lenora No. 2, Mad.	Nat. Williams, Mad.
Camelia, Cin.	

THE RIVER is still rising slowly. The marks showed 4 feet 8 inches in the canal this morning at 10 o'clock. By 5 P. M. to-day there will be sufficient water to let out all the boats that are lying at the wharf. Weather clear and cool.

The Pink Varble, Capt. Selby, will positively leave for Tennessee river and Eastport at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Camelia passed up this morning for Cincinnati. She landed and discharged for Green, Burlaw & Co., 8 pkgs. of furniture, Spurrier & Co., [illegible] hhds. of tobacco; Onerbeck & Co., 15 bbls. of apples; W. N. [illegible] & Co., 10 doz. R. R. wheelbarrows; and Gardner & [illegible] bbls onions.

The Mountain Belle arrived this morning, and will leave at 12 M. for Evansville.

The Sallie is due to-morrow morning from Pittsburg, [illegible] at 5 P. M.

The regular Henderson packet Morning Star will leave from the Portland wharf precisely at 5 P. M. to-day.

The steamer Nigatingale, Capt. Frazier, will leave at [illegible] Arkansas river at 5 P. M. to-day. She has a big trip.

The Evansville Courier of yesterday says: "Business on the levee yesterday was quite brisk. The wharf presented an unusual scene of activity. [illegible] wharfboat [illegible] were well filled with freight, and large amounts of freight were being hauled down to the wharf."

The Petrolia had a good trip out. She received one hundred barrels of flour from W. G. Brown & Co.

The Fayette had the usual amount of freight and people.

The Clara Scott was receiving largely of freight at noon.

On Monday last the towboat Fiber left Dubuque with five barges of wheat for New Orleans, in all sixty thousand bushels. Freight from Winona to New Orleans eighteen cents per bushel. This lot will be shipped direct to Liverpool, and a handsome profit is promised. This route is found to be just lee per one-hundred cheaper than by rail, and, says the Dubuque Herald, which expatiates on the matter: "Sooner or later all the wheat and produce of Minnesota and Iowa will be shipped this way, as it enables one to pay 15c per bushel more for grain. It is reported the Milwaukee, on her down trip, will go on the ways at La Crosse, for winter quarters."

Mr. M. Welsh, a river bar-keeper, and well known in the St. Louis trade, died at Pittsburg, Friday.

E. M. Davidson, the chief clerk of the steamer Wm. Eades, was married to Miss Anna Spaulding at Black River Falls on the 5th of November.

Capt. Frank Hick has bought Capt. Jesse K. Bell's interest in the Magnolia at New Orleans at the rate of $48,500 for the boat.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 22d says: "The [illegible] received here Saturday [illegible] that Mr. Booby, mate of the United States snagboat S. Thayer, a few days since, at Sandy Bayou, above White river cut-off, in Arkansas river, met with a fearful accident. It appears that a [illegible] of chain parted while pulling at a snag, and in the recoil struck Mr. Booby, breaking his jaw-bone and otherwise seriously injuring him. He was sent to Memphis on the steamer Ozark for medical treatment."

An interesting case is pending in New Orleans. A free woman of color, who lived with a Dane for a long time in Louisiana, accompanied him to Denmark in 1861, where they were married at Wandsbeck, in the Kingdom of Denmark. Shortly after this marriage three other children which had been born previous to the marriage, were legitimated "by the sovereign act of Frederick the VII, King of Denmark," and in 1863 another child was born in lawful wedlock. The father and husband having departed this life sometime in 1867, his property in New Orleans, valued at $10,000, was administered under a will made in 18[illegible]1, and by a dative testamentary executor. Now, it is claimed that the marriage and birth of a child since the date of the will annuls it, and gives the children the rights of forced heirs, both the one born after marriage and those legitimated by the King of Denmark.